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SOVIETS OWN TREASURES OF VAST VALUE

Jewels Spread Out in State Bank in Glittering Array

ONE PIECE PRICED AT $52,000,000

Empress Catherine Was Recipient of Many of the Precious Ornaments

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — In a dingy, well-guarded storage-room of the State Bank here, next to heaped-up packages of worn-out paper currency, all the brighter and more striking because of the drab background, one finds one of the most remarkable jewel collections in the world; a glittering, bewildering assembly of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones, wrought into emblems of imperial power: the crown jewels of Tsarist Russia.

A quarter of a billion dollars is the appraised value of the collection, spread out in cases and on tables in one small-sized room.

The most impressive piece in the collection is the huge coronation crown of the Tsars; a veritable blaze of 5000 diamonds, yellow, blue, white and pink in color, and 3000 carats in rating. The crown weighs four and a half pounds, and was adjusted to the monarch's head with the aid of an underlying velvet cap. A large ruby in the center sets off the diamonds. It bears a modest price tag: 104,000,000 rubles (a little over $52,000,000).

The Orloff Solitaire

Second in value in the collection, appraised at 64,000,000 rubles, is a golden scepter with the famous 196 karat Orloff solitaire attached at one end. Legends have grown up about this Orloff solitaire, which a foreign soldier is supposed to have snatched from the forehead of a Buddha in some eastern country and smuggled out. Somehow the jewel found its way into the possession of Prince Orloff, one of the favorites of Catherine II, and he presented it to his sovereign on her birthday.

Another precious stone with a chain of historical associations is the large uncut diamond "Shah," presented by the Persian Shah to Tsar Nicholas I as a peace offering after a fanatical mob had assassinated the Russian Ambassador in Teheran, the noted author, Griboyedoff. Near it is the golden globe, surmounted by a mirror and cross, which the Tsars

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Madrid's Edict Suspends Issues Of Clerical Paper

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 11—Another clerical newspaper, Siglo Futuro of Madrid, was suspended yesterday and the doors of its plants were sealed by the authorities.

The Secretary of the Interior, Señor Miguel Maura, declared the newspaper's campaign against the Republic had reached such proportions that action was unavoidable.

The suspended paper is probably the most important organ of the Roman Catholic traditionalists in Spain, though its circulation was select and copies were seldom seen on the streets. Like papers in the Navarre and Basque country which have been suspended by the Government it represents those who adhere to the strict teachings of the Middle Ages.

Meanwhile negotiations between Spain and the Vatican appear to be nearing a satisfactory conclusion. It is believed Rome has already agreed to ultimate separation of church and state on the understanding that for a number of years—11 has been suggested—the state should continue to support the church so as to give it time to organize its own resources.

It is understood that the question of religious orders has been shelved for the moment until the Constitution is voted. The present draft constitution provides for dissolution of these orders. Meanwhile, however, it is taken for granted that the Government has no intention of expelling any of them.

Russia Is Declared Capitalistic Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Communism in Russia has been discarded for state capitalism, which in time will be superseded by a modified form of industrial capitalism, according to Col. Hugh L. Cooper, widely known American engineer, who returned here yesterday on the Europa, of the North German Lloyd, from his seventh trip to Russia in five years.

Colonel Cooper's firm, Hugh L. Cooper, Inc., maintains an engineering organization at Kichkas, south Ukraine, to supervise the construction of an 800,000 horsepower hydro-electric plant to harness the waters of the Dnieper River.

Colonel Cooper said that when the steel plants now under construction are finished, the Russian mills would be able to turn out 16,000,000 tons a year. The industrial section of the Five-Year-Plan, he said, will be behind the estimated schedule.

Soviet Dumping Curbed in Algeria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers, Algeria

THE customs duty on matches imported into Algeria has been raised from 122.40 francs to 367.20 francs a 100 kilograms gross weight.

Since the duty on matches from countries enjoying the "most favored nation" clause remains unchanged, the effect of the increase will be to check the dumping into Algeria of Soviet matches.

Tax Proposals Fire Interest In Washington

Reed Favors Retail Sales Levy, Bacharach Would Penalize Luxuries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Interest aroused by the news that President Hoover has not definitely decided against a tax increase to balance the budget was stirred further today by declarations from two Republican finance leaders in Congress advocating definite proposals for raising additional federal revenues.

Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee, came out in favor of a retail goods sales tax of one-half of 1 per cent. Such a levy, Mr. Reed estimated, would raise approximately $2,000,000,000. This would amply take care of the anticipated deficit of $1,500,000,000.

In addition to this sales tax Senator Reed stated that he would repeal the capital gains tax and eliminate such deductions that are now permissible in the personal income tax which he charges enable many wealthy individuals to escape paying the amount of taxes they justly should be bearing.

Representative Isaac Bacharach (R.), of New Jersey, a ranking majority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, would impose a sales tax on luxuries and nonessentials, enact a gift tax as a necessary adjunct to the estate tax, and increase surtax rates in the personal income tax on incomes of $100,000 and over. And finally, Mr. Bacharach would increase the estate tax rates.

Independent in Action

The striking difference between the two plans is not the only interesting factor in the situation. Mr. Reed opposed and defeated the President on the national origins question within a few months after the latter took office in 1929. Mr. Bacharach led the House in defying the President on the soldier bonus loan measure last session, putting the act through over the President's veto.

Yet, both men are stanch Republican regulars. That they should at this time be publicly advocating a tax revision and that Mr. Bacharach in doing so should take as drastic a view of such legislation as he does is what has aroused all political quarters here.

While Mr. Bacharach's program is more far-reaching than Mr. Reed's, they have several things in common.

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NEW FARM PLAN BY PRESIDENT SEEN IN CAPITAL

Criticisms of Board Held Indication He Will Take Over Sales

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Such outspoken challenges of Farm Board policies have been voiced by high administration members in the past week that the word has gone out in the capital that the President is planning to sidetrack the board and take direct charge of disposing of this year's farm surplus.

Two extremely significant developments are cited as corroborating this view; the complete ignoring by the White House of the Farm Board in considering plans for selling abroad this year's cotton surplus, and the blunt condemnation of the board's stabilization and acreage reduction activities by authorities at the White House and the Treasury.

The Treasury official characterized the board's plan for plowing under one-third of this year's cotton crop as destructive of and obstructive to the normal flow of business and its holding of huge surpluses of last year's crop as conducive to loss to growers and consumers.

Large Crops Needed

"Large crops are a blessing," this authority asserted. "They make for lower cost of living. By destroying them as the board proposed the cost of living would not only be increased, but the railroads and shippers would be idle, the middlemen would be without trade and no one would really gain.

"It would also be much wiser if the board got rid of the old crop it is holding and took steps to provide for the next. By holding last year's crop the board prevented it from going out into commerce. It would have been far better if it had gone on the market at any price."

At the White House the board's acreage reduction campaign came in for opposition. This important member of the President's staff flatly questioned the efficacy of such a method of curbing production.

This same source was also critical of the board's coffee-wheat barter with Brazil, and particularly of the board's approving a centralization of cooperative control in a few national units. This policy has aroused widespread protest among old-established farmers' cooperatives.

Hoover Disapproves

It is known that the President disapproves of this attitude by the Farm Board. He is known to have discussed the matter with certain agricultural authorities and to have expressed sharp criticism of this antagonizing of farmers' cooperatives.

All this and the authoritative information yesterday that the President is working on a plan for the financing of foreign loans through private American banks for their purchases of large quantities of this year's cotton crop has convinced many observers here that he has definitely initiated a new agricultural policy.

As interpreted, the President will undertake to promote sales activities through private business channels, leaving to the board the promotion and expansion of the cooperative movement and disposing of its large stabilization holdings of wheat and cotton.

France Shifts to Dominating Position

★ ★ ★

Financial Status Gives Nation the Whip Hand

★ ★ ★

Change to Poincaré Policy Foreseen

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 11—One should never regard diplomatic positions as fixed. A few months ago European events appeared to be turning so clearly against France that M. Aristide Briand was relegated to the background. Now without any positive action by either M. Pierre Laval, Premier, or M. Briand, France absolutely dominates the European situation.

It seemed that Anschluss was inevitable, that reparations were lost, that Germany had resumed its independence, that Rumania would swing into the German orbit and Hungary become a satellite of Italy. Suddenly there came a financial crisis and France was paramount.

Long ago M. Raymond Poincaré dreamed of French economic hegemony and he did much to secure it. Speaking to me he confessed his object was to effect a Franco-German reconciliation on the basis of industrial accords. In fact Franco-German cartels in the most important industries were formed. For bargaining purposes France wished to hold every advantage.

Then came the Herriot Government and France's financial crash. With depreciating currency, France lost a good deal of ground. Again M. Poincaré was called in and although he could not restore the currency to its former value he stabilised it, built up gold reserves and generally placed France in the position where it now stands.

Curiously enough many politicians did not foresee what uses could be made o this strength, though M. Poincaré well knew what he was doing. He did not himself carry out the economic policy in the diplomatic domain for two reasons. The first was that the time was not ripe. The second was that he was absorbed in financial problems and allowed M. Briand to continue the more verbal and political diplomacy.

Now everything points to a complete reversion to the Poincaré policy. M. Poincaré's idea was not to discuss politics, but to discuss economics. The sending of M. André François-Poncet as Ambassador to Berlin and taking M. Gignoux

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L..ctatorship in Coal Industry Attracts Support of Operators

Action by States Similar to Curtailment of Oil Production Advocated in Bituminous Field —Conferences Arranged

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—A coal dictator who will rehabilitate the bituminous industry, force an excess army of about 200,000 miners into some other occupation, close a third of the mines and for the first time bring economic law and order to a basic business, is the program that trade unionists and an increasing number of coal operators are now advocating. Two developments at the present juncture have revived hope that the disorganized industry might finally be put on a coordinated basis.

First of the developments is the success that has attended the proration of production in the oil industry.

Second is the fact that Great Britain has found a means of doing substantially the same thing for coal which is advocated in the United States.

And finally, although the President's proposed conference between operators and miners has fallen through, a parley which will approach the problem from a somewhat different viewpoint is actually going to take place. This is the third international conference on bituminous coal to be held from Nov. 16 to 21 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, at which not only economic but technological problems will be taken up. At this time American operators are expected to have a first-hand opportunity of learning how the English have undertaken "rationalization" instead of "nationalization" of their surplus mines.

It is admitted, at the outset, that neither the job of putting the petroleum industry in order, nor the British coal industry, approaches in magnitude or complexity the task of bringing system out of the chaos into which the American soft coal industry has wastefully proceeded for years.

Nevertheless, action by which the big three oil states, Oklahoma, Texas, and California, have actually got around the hampering restrictions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, has renewed hope in the coal industry.

The same thing might be tried for the coal industry, it is declared, and already proposals for a meeting of governors of the bigger coal states to consider the whole matter are being made.

Whereas the oil industry is concentrated primarily in three states, soft coal is spread over nearly two dozen states.

BRITAIN PLANS R-100 DISPOSAL TO AID SAVINGS

New Budget Held Necessary but 'Combustible' Politically

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 11—Decision to dispose of Britain's dirigible R-100, sister ship of the R-101, wrecked in France last year, is among the economies announced by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, in the Commons today, in introducing for a second reading the bill to empower making expenditure cuts by executive order.

These extraordinary powers, the Prime Minister said, would last only one month, but while operative would have the effect of acts of Parliament. The object, he said, is swiftly to caulk the leaks through which financial resources have been flowing away unnecessarily. He claimed that in most of the economies now to be made the present Government was carrying on the policy of its Labor predecessors in office. This applied alike to the 18 per cent reduction in teachers' salaries and a 5 per cent cut for civil service. In the case of the defense services, £4,500,000 of the total savings would be upon expenditures other than wages.

Regarding the air services, besides disposing of the R-100, the airship masts at Cardington and elswhere would be placed under care and maintenance only.

The Monitor learns introduction of the new budget will not alter the Chancellor of the Exchequer's earlier decision to call in January for payment of three-quarters of the current income tax, instead of 50 per cent as in previous years.

The Treasury minute, issued today, says it has been decided to continue for another three weeks the increase to £275,000,000 in the amount of the fiduciary note issue, introduced temporarily Aug. 1.

The emergency budget is regarded throughout the country as economically necessary but politically combustible. In addition it adds £70,000,000 to the annual taxation of what is already the heaviest burdened population in the world, and especially in direct contribution it exacts for the first time from those earning as little as £2 weekly, hits everybody hard and must necessarily injure trade.

On the other hand there is the feeling that such injury is more

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FLIERS IN JAPAN AWAIT PERMIT TO RESUME TRIP

Hoover's Aid Sought by Pangborn and Herndon, Detained Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon are completing preparations for an attempted non-stop flight from Sabishiro Beach, Japan, to Seattle, Wash., after being held up for more than a month on various technicalities.

The fliers arrived at Tachikawa Aug. 6, and immediately were questioned by Japanese police as to why they had come to Japan without a flying and landing permit. The men explained they had received a telegram from a Tokyo English language newspaper, the Japan Times, suggesting that they come here and attempt the Pacific non-stop hop for a prize of the equivalent of about $25,000 offered by the Asahi newspapers. They left Khabarovsk before they had received a later message from the newspapers warning them not to take off before a permit had been issued by the Ministry of Communications.

It was at first believed the action of the police was only perfunctory and that the case would be dropped following receipt of an explanation from the American Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes. The Ambassador, however, was at Karuizawa, a mountain summer resort, and did not intervene for several days, during which police developed motion picture films taken by Herndon during the flight and discovered excellent pictures of fortified areas in the northern island of Hokkaido. The case had gone to the hands of government procurators before the Foreign Office received a letter of explanation from the Ambassador, leaving Baron K. Shidehara, Foreign Minister, powerless to intervene except by suggesting a minimum punishment.

Questioning of the fliers continued through Aug. 14, while their plane, in which they had flown from New York across the Atlantic, Europe, Siberia, and a part of Japan, was held by police under seal at a hangar on the Tachikawa field. On Aug. 15 judges announced fines of $2000 each for landing without a permit and $25 each for photographing fortified areas.

The incident has brought a recrudescence of the "foreign spy craze," always a favorite bugbear of the Japanese. Nationalist newspapers began attacks in their editorial columns on foreigners during the time police were questioning Herndon and Pangborn.

Their silence, however, has done nothing to prevent a tightening of the always distasteful police surveillance to which foreigners resident in Japan are subject.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The appeal to President Hoover of Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn, American fliers detained in Japan, has been received at the White House and sent to the State Department.

It was said at the White House that there was nothing President Hoover could do in the matter, so it had been referred to the State Department for handling.

Chilean Lauds American Tolerance, Calls Such Attitude Road to Peace

PANAMA CITY, R. P. (By U. P.) Miss Gabriela Mistral, Chilean poet and probably the most celebrated of all Chileans in intellectual circles abroad, lauded Americans for their tolerance and good feeling for other nations in an address here this week.

"The most noteworthy characteristics of the citizens of the United States," she said, "is their open mindedness, their clarity in seeing things from angles other than their own and their great friendship for other nations.

"There is no underlying hate for the people of other nations by North Americans, and I admire the people for this great quality which considers other nations before they do their own selfish ends."

Miss Mistral advised the people of Latin America to follow those of the United States in their consideration of other countries, adding: "If this is once acquired by the Latin-American peoples, then an international understanding among all countries is assured, and such an understanding is necessary if future wars are to be abolished.

"The greatest factor in solving the international problem is first to learn to control and investigate international peace, which can then be developed into international understanding, but as long as Latin-American countries are in a constant political turmoil such an understanding is impossible."

Road Worker Takes His House With Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11—Family life is not disrupted for Mr. and Mrs. Raley Bennett of Camden, just because his work of trucking on state highway construction keeps him on the road. Neither do they have to concern themselves about the landlord during most of the year.

Their solution is a house car that moves with the job. Most of the summer the Bennetts' home has been parked near Cardiff, Onondaga County. Close by is the overpass that carries the final link of the Cherry Valley turnpike over the Onondaga Indian reservation road.

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RATE INJUSTICE IS CHARGED AT MOTOR HEARING

Mayor Curley Takes Lead in Attack on Present Insurance Law

Declaring that the present system of compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts works an injustice to the person of limited means and fails to discriminate in the matter of premiums between the reckless and the careful driver, Mayor James M. Curley took a vigorous stand at the State House today for a change in the insurance law.

The occasion of the Mayor's address was a public hearing conducted by Mr. Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, on the proposed rise in automobile insurance rates. Under the law, the commissioner is compelled to give the public an opportunity to express its opinion on the new rates before they go into effect.

Representatives of cities and towns all over the State, insurance company officials and state representatives were in attendance as an appropriate prelude to the prospective special session of the Legislature to be held on the situation later in the month.

Mayor Curley's stand summarized the general expression of public sentiment that, although the theory of compulsory insurance was sound, in that it affords protection for every citizen on the highway, a further step is needed to make irresponsible drivers pay for their indifference to the rights of others.

In this connection Mayor Curley said: "In calling a special session of the Legislature, I believe that there is a possibility of providing ways and means to solve the present insurance problem which has resulted in climbing rates.

"The Connecticut demerit law, I believe, is a good one. It penalizes drivers with higher rates every time they are found responsible for an accident and rules the too risky driver off the road. If such a law were in effect in Massachusetts, I believe we could rule 50,000 drivers off the highways without doing an injustice to any individual."

The Mayor then proceeded to explain how the actual costs of claims for damages against the city of Boston had been reduced by 50 per cent from 1930 to 1931 by adopting the attitude that every claim would be fought to the limit. The announcement of this policy resulted in the withdrawal of many claims which were worthless, he said.

This policy applied to the insurance situation would result in fewer fraudulent claims, he added.

"One thing is certain, however," the Mayor insisted, "and that is that a system such as that which obtains at present in this State is

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Gandhi Cautions Britain on Delay Of India's Hopes

MARSEILLES, France, Sept. 11 (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi, setting foot on European soil for the first time in 15 years, told the Associated Press today that he believed the British Government was faced with such staggering domestic problems that it was not likely to refuse India's demands for self-government.

Refusal would mean the renewal of the civil disobedience campaign, he said, and the boycott of British goods on a scale greater than ever before. He promised that he would not take such a step until every possibility for arbitration had been exhausted.

"If the fight should be renewed," he said, "the consequences will be infinitely more terrible than the last struggle. You cannot hold 360,000,000 people without liberty in the leashes of nonviolence forever.

"If England is wise she will weigh carefully the present strength and potentiality of the Nationalist movement and hearken to the appeal of that vast sub-continent for independence. She should not deny others the gift which she cherishes most herself."

He emphasized that any safeguard proposed by England must be demonstrably in the interests of India as well, saying "we must have complete financial and fiscal autonomy. We must have an effective dominion status, but that does not exclude India's partnership or alliance with the Empire."

The French Government's reception to Mr. Gandhi was most discreet, in that they consider him a colonial agitator, and every precaution was taken to ignore the Round Table delegates. Only two police officials were present, and neither presented himself to Mr. Gandhi.

Asked if he would visit Buckingham Palace, Mr. Gandhi replied: "I am a prisoner of the English Government, but a willing prisoner, if you will."

NAVY RUSHES HELP TO HURRICANE AREA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Navy Department moved today to cooperate with the Red Cross in providing aid for hurricane sufferers at Belize, British Honduras, where unestimated property damage and some fatalities were reported in the wake of two tropical hurricanes.

The first was described as moving into the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico, near Tuxtlan, with somewhat diminished intensity. The second at San Juan, Porto Rico, caused property damage and cut off communication with the rest of the island. It was sweeping toward Haiti.

Lockout of 66,000 Settled in Norway

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norw., Sept. 11

THE long drawn out lockout, involving 66,000 men in the pulp, textile, iron, foodstuffs and other trades during the last six months, was settled today, and both sides have agreed that work be started by Sept. 14.

The Government mediators' proposals involving a reduction in wages by 6 per cent form the basis of settlement.

French Budget Deficit Mixed With Politics

Parties Usually Support Liberal Spending Before General Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 11—England is not the only country which is seriously concerned over a budget deficit and its possible political consequences.

France, although enjoying economic stability in a degree equaled by few other countries, has to face a shortage of $80,000,000 from its 1930 budget, and the possibility of an even greater deficit for 1931.

General elections will be held in France next spring, and experience has shown that with these on the horizon there is a tendency on the part of legislators to advocate new expenditures in the interests of their constituents. As this tendency would serve to increase the probable deficit for the coming year, several proposals have been made to obviate this possibility.

One scheme is that no new budget should be drawn up for 1932 at present, but that expenditures for that year should be limited to those already authorized for 1931. This would eliminate possibility of new expenses being approved by legislators during budget debates immediately preceding the general election and would probably prevent a certain amount of political bargaining.

Question of Prolongation

The Moderate and Conservative elements now in control of the Government appear to look with some favor on this plan, but the Radicals and Socialists who will take the offensive in the coming electoral campaign declare it would be a form of dictatorship and would deprive the people's representatives of their right to regulate state finances each year.

Even if the scheme to extend the present budget should be adopted, there is some question as to how long it should be prolonged. Should it continue in effect only until Dec. 31, 1932, or should it go on until March 31, 1933, which is the end of the fiscal year?

Only a little more than a year ago the present financial year, extending from April 1 to March 31, was inaugurated. Previous to that the fiscal year had been coördinate with the calendar year, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

More Time for Debate

The present procedure was put into effect after many years of attempts to carry out this so-called reform, and the principal argument for its adoption was that while Parliament never succeeded in concluding the budget debate by Jan. 1, it would certainly be able to conclude this task in the long winter session if it had three months more time.

But even under the new arrangement legislators appear to find it almost impossible to conclude their debates by the date fixed and may still find it necessary to resort to voting temporary credits month by month while the budget is being completed.

The present situation has caused the wisdom of the new budgetary year to be called into question, and arguments heard against it before its adoption are being repeated. One principal objection is that the budgets for municipal and departmental governments are almost universally coördinated with the calendar year.

When Parliament reassembles in November it will therefore have to decide not only what it wishes to do concerning next year's budget, but whether it desires to continue the present fiscal year.

St. Lawrence Pact Is Held Attainable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 11—An accord can readily be attained between Canada and the United States over the St. Lawrence deep waterway, and if it be Canada's pleasure to proceed immediately a treaty can be negotiated in form for submission to the Senate in December, Mr. Charles P. Craig, executive-director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, declares.

Mr. Craig was on the program of the Great Lakes Harbors Association's annual meeting here yesterday. He endeavored to set at rest the "loose talk" about the gigantic cost of the seaway and the "irreconcilable conflict" between federal and states' rights that would have the public believe insurmountable difficulties were involved.

He was optimistic over the "uninterrupted progress" already made over the 1677 miles of the seaway, half the tasks having been completed or under construction and half the costs expended or authorized by the two Governments. But two sections are not under construction, he stated—the nine miles around the Lachine Rapids, accepted as a Canadian task, and 48 miles of international rapids beyond Ogdensburg, N. Y., accepted as a United States task.

BRIAND BASES CUT IN ARMS ON SECURITY

French Foreign Minister Opposes Move to Delay February Meeting

AVOIDS DISCUSSION OF ITALY'S PROJECT

Five States Start Action to Put Armaments Truce Into Instant Effect

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 11—The General Disarmament Conference must begin no later than Feb. 2, 1932, M. Aristide Briand of France told the Assembly today in his annual main speech before the organization which embodies most of his post-war work.

But it was a different Briand than has ever before addressed the Assembly. His speech lacked oratorical fire and avoided specific points of policy. The general conclusion drawn by listeners was that the French Foreign Minister's position with his own Government has become most difficult.

As Geneva buzzed with reports of French opposition to the proposal of an armaments truce made by the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Dino Grandi, all expected M. Briand would enunciate French opinion upon this decisive issue. But he never breathed a syllable regarding the subject which engrosses attention.

As he was speaking, five states, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, were introducing before the Assembly a formal resolution to put the armaments holiday into effect.

Reëstablishment of Confidence

After declaring the connection between armaments and economic distress, these neutral powers urge "the Assembly to ask the Council to insist that Governments summoned to the Disarmament Conference should show their firm will of bringing to conclusion efforts for peace and reestablishment of mutual confidence in abstaining until the conference is concluded from all measures tending to the increase of the present level of their armaments."

This resolution will bring Signor Grandi's proposal fully before Assembly committees and afford ample debate to ventilate national sentiment.

Though M. Briand maintained reserve on specific points, he stressed to the full the French thesis that no armament cuts will be accepted unless guarantees of mutual assistance are given by the great powers.

The French statesman described as a terrible question mark the present absence of mutual guarantees. When the powers meet next February, he said, they have only "to pronounce the indispensable word which will complete security and mutual assistance. If the governments pronounce this word the peoples can envisage a large armaments reduction because the situation will be frank and clear, not hypothecated by the frightful risk of war which still weighs upon the life of nations and is one of the profound causes of instability from which the world now suffers."

League's Needs Championed

In scanty references to his European Union, M. Briand laid no stress whatever upon a Pan-American ideal but rather championed the League's need for universality. His remarks are interpreted as one more proof of the decline of the European commission.

In discussing the forthcoming visit of the French ministers to Berlin, M. Briand expressed some doubt whether he himself would go, but in informed circles here it is generally felt he wishes to make this visit the culminating event of his active political work.

Indeed some of the keenest French critics of Briand policy expected until the last moment that his speech would be a vigorous championing of old Briand ideals and perhaps even a challenge to the more nationalistic views which appear to be gaining ground in France. Nothing of the sort resulted and his speech disappointed those expecting a sensation. M. [illegible] plans to leave Geneva [illegible]diately with French policy [illegible] in the hands of the more [illegible]ressive M. Pierre Etienne Flandin and M. Gignoux.

Help for Latin America

Parting shots which every day this week have been discharged against the European Union by overseas delegates were echoed by Mr. Constantin Mayard of Haiti, who also included his usual objections to "Yankee imperialism." He declared that since the United States had been prevented by political difficulties from extending the debt moratorium to South America, the League should afford assistance to small countries in the New World.

Mr. Mayard urged specifically the establishment of a special committee to propose emergency solutions to remedy the Latin-American crisis. He claimed the resolution of the American Senate forbidding federal treasury guarantees for American bank loans to Latin America has ended the old closed system of exclusive United States financial domination.

At the end of the session the President announced that Mexico had accepted the invitation to join the League and quick action is expected not only to make Mexico a member but probably to elevate it to the dignity of a Council seat.

DRYS REQUEST HONEST TRIAL OF PROHIBITION

Allied Forces Recruit Supporters for Move in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11—Machinery for recruiting substantial citizens of the Indiana state capital into a permanent organization to carry on the defense of prohibition was set in motion here yesterday at the second of a series of meetings of the crusaders of the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

This movement to continue over the country in the wake of the allied campaigners for prohibition extends to the youth in the institutions of higher learning in Indiana. This section, the Allied Youth, will join young people of other states in vigorous denial of the claims that young people are opposed to prohibition.

"Intelligent citizens have taken the stand that prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment should have honest enforcement for a 10-year period and then stock should be taken to see the results attained," Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, an economist and world traveler, said.

"This sound attitude is exactly the position taken in the last national platform declarations of both parties in their national conventions," Mr. Robins said, in quoting the platform pledges.

"We believe that all intelligent citizens should rally behind President Hoover in his efforts for the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the law of the people of the United States," he added.

Prohibition policy in the United States is something more than a means of annihilating one source of mighty waste and the saving of ourselves from the human wreckage that follows in its train, said Miss Norma C. Brown, of Illinois, secretary of the allied forces.

"It becomes a mighty test of our whole civilization and something of more than passing meaning in the cultural history of the world," she declared.

The United States has been a pioneer in outlawing the saloon and liquor traffic and as a result has made vast economic gains, Dr. Frederick E. Taylor of Indianapolis, who presided at one of the meetings, declared. Citing that every working man drinking in any of the 170,000 saloons of the old days, wasted over the bar from 5 to 20 per cent of his wages, he declared that prohibition has brought a big increase in purchasing power for useful products.

Budget Asking $431,563 Adopted for Campaign By Allied Dry Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—A minimum expenditure budget of $431,563.25, and a contingent budget of $210,000 has been adopted for the nine-month nation-wide campaign of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, it was announced here today. Following a policy of complete frankness as to all monetary arrangements, the Allied Forces made public the financial program for the series of meetings that began Tuesday at Columbus, Ohio, and that will be carried on intensively up to June, 1932, and the eve of the presidential nominating conventions.

The statement follows:

"On Sept. 4, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, met with a group of business leaders who were called together to consider the budget of the whole campaign. The budget was submitted in detail by Mr. Harry N. Holmes, assistant treasurer. After two hours of discussion a report was adopted from which the following paragraphs are taken:

"Mr. Harry N. Holmes submitted the budget which is attached to this report and which showed a minimum expenditure of $431,563.25. Considerable time was spent in considering the items of the budget and it was unanimously resolved to approve the budget as a reasonable asking for a great cause at a strategic moment.

"The meeting also unanimously approved the following items which were reported as official acts of the executive committee:

"1. The adequate bonding of every officer and employee of allied forces handling money.

"2. The filing of a quarterly statement on the financial operations of allied forces with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

"Mr. Holmes also presented a contingent budget of $210,000, the items of which are attached to this minute. The meeting approved this budget if funds should be found available as the campaign progressed.

"The meeting also desired to place on record its distinct appreciation of the faith of the speakers in going out on this great adventure without a financial guarantee

(Signed)

Richard H. Scott, president, Reo Motor Car Company; E. C. Sams, president, J. C. Penney Company; Orrin R. Judd, vice-president, Irving Trust Company; Robert E. Farley, president, Robert E. Farley, Inc.; Harry N. Holmes, field secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches."

The contingent budget provides for a number of items. Among these are a possible nation-wide campaign of broadcasting in 1932 and a campaign of newspaper advertising equally comprehensive. The contingent budget is entirely dependent upon receipts beyond the minimum requirements of the program.

The meeting further provided that should any surplus remain in the treasury it should be distributed to state committees and pro-rated on the basis of contributions made by the states to the fund.

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BRITAIN TO DISPOSE OF R-100 AS PART OF ECONOMY PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

than counterbalanced by the financial stability secured, and that objectionable as is the hardship involved, it is vastly better than the undefined peril of a national economic collapse that has threatened during the past weeks. Commercial opinion is that there is no option but to accept a lowered standard of living as preferable to a break in exchange, and a loss by the pound of its normal value. Labor sees in it a political opportunity which it proposes to exploit to the utmost.

"This budget will give a majority to the Labor Party at the next general election," said Mr. Aneurin Bevan, member of Parliament, one of the miners' representatives, after hearing the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement. This view is based upon the expectation that the hardships to the voters will be reflected at the polls. Conservatives and Liberals recognize the force of this contention but hope to counter it by a demonstration that the course taken has been wise in the long run.

Brings Tariff Nearer

The Conservatives also hold the budget has brought tariffs definitely nearer by showing how burdensome are the only alternatives to import duties, as a means for raising necessary revenue. A move in this direction is seen in the committee which the Government has appointed to go into the question of restricting luxury imports, raised by Mr. Walter Runciman, shipowner, in the budget debate yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's statement at the Trade Union Congress at Bristol yesterday, that he would be prepared to consider a 10 per cent revenue tariff, also is regarded as important since it removes from Labor the "dear loaf" cry that brought about Mr. Stanley Baldwin's defeat in 1923.

The Labor case against the budget as brought out by Mr. William Graham in the Commons yesterday was thus developed along other lines. Labor believes, Mr. Graham said, that even in these difficult times the budget could have been balanced without attacks on unemployment benefit and education. Instead, he said, he would have discontinued the sinking fund for the national debt, by which he would have effected corresponding savings.

"We'll fight on that issue" he declared. "I venture to suggest that we have against these proposals a complete and overwhelming case. We shall abide by every sound principle of public finance. We shall refuse to penalize a defenseless man."

MUSSOLINI TAKES ALLEGED INDEMNITY

CONCEPCION, Chile, Sept. 11 (By U. P.)—The Italian colony here was notified by the Italian Embassy in Santiago yesterday that the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, had appropriated 500,000 lire to pay for damages suffered by his nationals at Talcahuano as a result of the naval revolt.

Signor Mussolini, it was explained, made the money available so that no Italian would file claim against the Chilean Government. Advices from Talcahuano said, however, that the Italian residents there had entirely escaped damage during the bombardment of the Chilean fleet last week.

MUTINY LEADERS IN CHILE SOUGHT

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 10 (AP)—The ring leaders of the naval mutiny were being ferreted out today by a mixed army and navy court, with instructions to mete out the capital penalty.

At the same time, the Government is moving to reorganize the navy in order to avoid a repetition of last week's outbreak. Acting President Trueco will ask Congress for a ministry of national defense to control the army, navy and air corps.

HARVARD MAN GOES TO KINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Sept. 10—Prof. John Burny Martin of Harvard University has been appointed to the English department of the University of Kings College, Halifax, to succeed the late Prof. W. D. MacFarlane, the president, Dr. A. H. Moore, announced today.

Why Give Him the Thing He Seeks—Notoriety?

GET OFF THAT FRONT PAGE
CORRECTIVE MEASURES
YOUTHFUL BANDIT ROBS ATTENDANT
AUTOMOBILES HELD UP ON HIGHWAY BY YOUNG BOYS
BANDIT

THIRD AND LAST FEDERAL RELIEF GROUP IS NAMED

Committee on Administration to Be Headed by Mr. Fred C. Croxton

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, today announced the personnel of the last of three committees among which the Federal Government's relief activities this winter will be divided.

Mr. Fred C. Croxton, assistant director of the President's Organization, was named chairman of the latest unit, which will be known as the Committee on Administration of Relief. The two committees selected previously will coördinate activities to provide funds for relief and activities looking toward distributing and increasing employment. Mr. Owen D. Young is chairman of the first and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago heads the second.

Among those selected for the new committee is Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War under President Wilson, and prominently mentioned as a possible Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1932. Other members of the new committee, all of whom are also members of the Advisory Committee for the President's organization are as follows:

Mr. C. M. Bookman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. J. Herbert Case, New York City; Mr. John W. Davis, Institute West Virginia; Mr. E. D. Duffield, Newark, N. J.; Mr. William J. Ellis, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York City; Mr. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. John Barton Payne, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Frank R. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Col. Raymond Robins, Brooksville, Fla.; Mr. Tom K. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, New York City; Mr. L. J. Tabor, Columbus, Ohio; Col. Edward Underwood, New York City; Mr. Thomas H. West, Jr., Providence, R. I.; and Mr. Matthew Woll, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gifford explained today that the committee's work will be largely coördinating and furnishing information on relief administration experience of the past winter and previous periods of unemployment distress.

"This committee," he said, "will make available information on the administration of relief, both public and private, based on the experience of the last winter and previous periods of unemployment distress.

"In general, relief funds are expended locally through long-established agencies, but in this emergency, special organizations have in many places been created to provide employment in the shape of special or 'made' work which is paid out of relief funds. This method of providing relief and many other suggestions that have been received will be considered by this committee and such methods as are thought useful will be issued for consideration by those responsible locally for these activities."

Assurance of Security Of Employment Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Assurance to employees that their jobs and wage scales are to be secure this winter would remove the greatest mental hazard accompanying the period of unemployment and would induce more liberal spending among employed persons, according to T. S. Wharton, director of the Richmond city municipal employment bureau.

The suggestion that employers who felt that they could reasonably do so should give formal assurance that there would be no more layoffs first was made last winter by the Welfare Council of New York City, which enlisted more than 100 large employers, including the Standard Oil Company, in the plan. Recently 450 California firms made similar statements to their employees.

It was pointed out that, last year, the general tendency was to minimize unemployment, whereas, at present, the President's committee on employment and other agencies are frankly anticipating a hard winter.

"Every now and then somebody suggests that everyone should 'buy now,'" said Director Wharton. "Well, from my observation of the jobless and those still employed, I am sure that a sense of security will have to be stimulated before even those who have as much money as they ever had will spend anything like as much as usual."

JEWISH ARTISTS TO COMPETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A competition has been announced by the Headquarters of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem among Jewish artists the world over, for the best cover design for the fifth volume of the Golden Book, in which outstanding events and personalities in Zionist history are commemorated. The competition closes Oct. 20.

THOSE HAVING JOBS URGED TO SPEND WISELY

Normal Spending, Secretary Doak Says, Will Help Restore Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 11—Normal living and spending by those with jobs will do more than anything else to restore industry and help make work for the unemployed, Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, declared in a paper read for him today at the eighteenth annual National Business Conference.

Today was "Labor Day" at the conference. In addition to the message of Mr. Doak, the Department of Labor was represented by Mr. Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation. Mr. Creighton J. Hill, of the Babson Statistical Organization, analyzed the labor outlook with special reference to wage scales.

The wage issue held the center of the stage. Mr. Doak reiterated the stand of the Hoover Administration for maintenance of wages scales, while Mr. Hill recorded the statistical fact that wages are being reduced in increasing tempo.

High Wages, No Work, or—

Both speakers contended for the necessity of keeping the purchasing power of labor as high as possible, so that demand for the products of industry might continue or increase. Mr. Hill qualified his statement, however, by saying that high wage scales mean little if there is no work. Lower costs of production, achieved in part by wage cuts, tend to stimulate sales and thereby increase employment, he explained.

Such cuts in the main should be regarded as temporary expedients "to give to business the impetus which is needed at this time," Mr. Hill continued. "It is reduced work and not reduced wage rates which makes pay envelopes thinner."

Further justification for wage reductions when necessary was given by Mr. Hill as the reduced cost of living since 1929.

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that at the time Mr. Hoover asked American business to maintain existing wage scales, living costs were 12 per cent higher than they are today," he said, "and consequently 'real' wages on that basis have advanced considerably.

Real Wages Unaffected

"A general wage reduction, therefore, could take place without affecting the position of 'real' wages at the time of Mr. Hoover's conference with employers and labor leaders in November, 1929.

"It is interesting to observe that state and municipal governments all over the country are not following President Hoover's lead in maintaining wages at 1929 levels. In the last two months we have recorded a total of 29 cuts in 16 states among various groups of municipal, county and state employees.

"In private industry, we have recorded a total of 937 wage cuts since the first of June, spread across 52 industries in the United States and Canada. These cuts have been increasing in number each month."

Mr. Doak and Mr. Hill both predicted a slight upturn in employment and pay rolls during the remainder of 1931, and Mr. Hill added that a year from now the trend in both these factors will be upward.

Asks All to Help

Mr. Doak called upon every business man to look for ways and means to improve his business and his service. Advertising and other trade-quickening methods should be put to immediate use, he added.

"Labor alone cannot do all the striving," the Secretary continued. "Business, using the broad term, must be the partner of labor. It is possible to reach agreements, perhaps not put down on paper, but well-defined agreements of thought and purpose."

Mr. Kerwin told how the conciliation service of the Department of Labor is seeking to prevent "those more elusive economic wastes which frequently appear in the methods employed in the conduct of the country's business."

Among these wastes he stressed those resulting from strikes and lockouts. During last July, 69 disputes were conciliated, affecting a known total of 26,897 employees, and since establishment of the Department of Labor in 1913, 10,400 disputes affecting 13,500,000 workers, he said.

In a question period yesterday, Mr. Roger W. Babson expressed the opinion that when industrial earnings "come back," they will do so "with a bang," because of the economies and efficiencies introduced into plants during recent months.

ACTORS ALLOWED TO RUN THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—An order has been issued here giving retired movie actors the privilege of owning and operating cinemas if they so desire. Cinemas in Denmark are under the control of the State, and permission to open a theater must be obtained from the Minister of Justice.

The purpose of the order is to enable retired actors to have some income in addition to the small pension they receive.

RATE INJUSTICE IS CHARGED AT MOTOR HEARING

(Continued from Page 1)

going to drive the man of small means off the highway, no matter how safe a driver he is.

"I am satisfied that we are all of the opinion that the costs of insurance are higher than the protection warrants. Of course we want protection but we do not want a form of law which holds out such little hope for the individual—the driver and the car owner."

From the western part of the State complaints were brought by city and town representatives that the methods of designating districts, the chief basis upon which the rates are fixed, was unfair, as many of the high rate districts included towns which had low accident records.

Further criticism of the ratings was heard as they applied to Boston, Chelsea and Revere, where rates had gone up, but accidents in proportion to increased car registrations had gone down.

Representatives of several organizations charged laxity on the part of insurance companies in investigating claims. This attitude was said to be the result of the insurance law which compels the commissioners to fix rates in order that those doing the business should not be required to operate at a loss.

Promulgation of the 1931 insurance rates for 1932 and the appointment of a commission to investigate all of the records of the 1930 automobile insurance rates was urged by Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, over the radio last night.

The argument that insurance companies have lost $9,000,000 during the several years that the compulsory law has been in effect was challenged by Mr. Goodwin, who declared that even if the 1931 rates were not increased, "none of the 79 companies writing automobile insurance would quit."

The subject to which Mr. Goodwin believed the Legislature should pay particular attention at its proposed special session late in September is the condition which results in increasing the rates in such cities as Boston and Chelsea, while at the same time accidents have decreased in proportion to the numbers of cars registered.

While 65,000 claims are reported to have been filed, the registrar's figures show only 44,279 accidents, Mr. Goodwin said. The discrepancy of 21,000, he believed, could be accounted for only in the tremendous amount of "fake" claims.

SMUGGLERS OF ALIENS ARRESTED IN HAMBURG

HAMBURG, Ger., Sept. 11 (AP)—Two Americans, whose names were not disclosed, were arrested here today on charges of smuggling aliens from central Europe into the United States. One of the prisoners was said to live in Brooklyn, N. Y.

His brother in America, the police said, arranged with families there to get their relatives into the country. The smuggled aliens would meet at Antwerp, where they boarded ships for the United States, it is charged.

Rail Rates Wanted Kept Up in South

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Mr. Frank C. Weems, examiner, today recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it uphold railroad rates on pig iron in carloads from Birmingham, Ala., and near-by producing points to Gulf ports, south Atlantic ports, and Norfolk for coastwise movement.

He also recommended the commission find it is without authority to prescribe minimum rates in pig iron from the same points moving under joint rates over joint rail and water or rail-water-rail routes by way of Norfolk and other southern ports to north Atlantic ports or beyond to inland destinations.

The only exception recommended would be on traffic moving over the Central of Georgia Railway to Savannah and via the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, which is owned by the railway.

Mr. Weems' report was on complaints of the Alan Wood Steel Company and the Hanna Furnace Company and others that rates were not properly balanced to make effective competition by furnace producers in Pennsylvania and New York.

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Governor Davis of Philippines Gets Results Through Others

Relies on Advisers, Both American and Filipino, to Keep Him Posted on Proper Course to Pursue and Does Not Seek Personal Credit

PHILIPPINE SERIES—No. 4

Are the Philippine Islands ready for political independence from the United States, and would they profit economically and socially thereby? Numerous American governmental officials have visited the islands this summer to prepare for anticipated debates on this question in the next session of Congress. A series of six articles has been prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Prof. Ralston Hayden, authority on the Philippines, who recently spent several months there and in the Far East.

By RALSTON HAYDEN

Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan, and Carnegie Visiting Professor, University of the Philippines.

MANILA—The success of a Governor-General in the Philippine Islands depends upon his ability to do two things: to make correct decisions in the multitudinous questions that come before him, and to have those decisions carried out by the essentially-Filipino Government of which he is the head.

Correct decisions can be made only upon the basis of a thorough knowledge of the facts involved, and in many cases, of the accompanying political setting and implications. One of the secrets of the almost invariably wise, or at least safe, decisions made by Gov. Dwight F. Davis has been his success in obtaining this necessary knowledge, either from the remarkable staff of American assistants and advisers that he has gathered about him, or from his Filipino Cabinet.

At the head of the executive offices proper are Mr. Charles W. Franks, Secretary to the Governor-General, and Mr. Richard R. Ely, Assistant Secretary. Most of the routine matters—and many of these are of first-rate political importance—that come to the Chief Executive under the Jones Law of 1916 and the administrative code, which provide for the Philippine Government, pass through the hands of these secretaries.

Both are permanent officials of the highest type. No Governor-General who knows how to use such assistants can go far wrong in performing the routine duties which constitute nine-tenths of his work.

The "Belo Boys"

For many years prior to the present administration of the islands, the Governor-General has been assisted by a group of special "advisers" in addition to his secretaries and regular office staff. Until the administration of Mr. Henry L. Stimson from 1927 to 1929, these advisers consisted entirely or almost so, of army officers assigned to this duty.

Gov. Leonard Wood's "Cavalry Cabinet" from 1921 to 1927 was made up of such assistants and formed an easy mark for Filipino politicians who wished to discredit the Wood Administration.

During the Stimson régime the Philippine Legislature made permanent provision for the payment of advisers to the Governor-General from an annually recurring appropriation of 250,000 pesos which could be used for this and other purposes, as thought wise by the Chief Executive.

These advisers, often called the "Belo Boys" after the Belo bill which provides for their salaries, have played an important part in the success which their chief has attained during the past two years.

The senior member of this staff is the chief legal adviser, Maj.-Gen. John A. Hull, U. S. A., retired, formerly Judge Advocate-General of the Army and Governor Davis's legal adviser when the latter was Secretary of War.

General Hull is an able lawyer, a shrewd, hard-headed politician, and knows the Philippines. A part of his job is to see to it that his chief is always right, from the legal standpoint, another part is to forestall any action from Malacañang Palace, administrative seat of the Governor-General in Manila, that might disturb harmonious Filipino-American relations, or, on the other hand, discredit the Administration on account of weakness or inefficiency.

Others Tender Good Aid

Other specialists in the full-time Malacañang group deal, respectively, with matters pertaining to provincial and municipal government, public health, constabulary and public order, the non-Christian people that occupy almost half of the territory of the archipelago, financial matters, legal matters and maritime affairs.

Three of these experts are army officers, one is in the navy and there is an additional army officer who acts as aide-de-camp. In addition to this full-time staff, there are temporary or part-time advisers on business conditions—the American Trade Commissioner, agricultural affairs, customs duties and legal matters. Every member of the staff is a recognized expert in his field, and a man of strong personality.

A staff of 12 or 15 energetic American advisers, who have no direct connection with the almost purely Filipino governmental departments and bureaus whose work they check up, might very easily ruin the administration of any Governor-General. Indeed, one officious and tactless aide in Malacañang can come pretty near to doing this.

The Davis staff has performed the miracle of being of great and constant assistance to its chief without coming into collision with Filipino officialdom. The advisers know the leading Filipinos and get on with them. They give no orders. Any orders given come from the Governor-General and are signed by him.

Getting at the Facts

Ordinarily, the advisers do not even go into a department or through the provinces for purposes of inspection. That might cause friction. Provincial inspections are usually made by a group traveling with the Governor-General. The work is systematically divided up so that a town can be completely covered in a few hours.

If the market is dirty, the justice of the peace arbitrary, the chief of police involved in gambling activities, or the taxes uncollected, His Excellency will either observe or be informed of the fact. Subsequently, the matter will be brought to the attention of the proper department by the Governor-General, and inexorably followed up until it has been properly disposed of.

In the course of a year, the Governor-General must also pass upon hundreds of questions that come to him as the executive head of the Government. Innumerable appeals are made to him for protection against the abuses of local officials, or by minority officials who assert that they are being persecuted by superiors who belong to the majority party, or by municipalities or provinces that wish their taxes remitted, or by individuals who think that their property has been unjustly assessed, and so on.

Must Decide on Course

He must decide whether to investigate administratively, or perhaps prosecute criminally, officials against whom accusations are brought; he must make up his mind whether it is necessary to dismiss a provincial governor; he must have some knowledge of the actual qualifications of the many officials recommended to him for appointment to office; he must pass upon applications for pardon; he must know whether persistent reports that there is about to be a Moro uprising in the Sulu islands are worthy of credence, or merely circulated in an attempt to embarrass the American provincial governor.

His annual message to the Legislature and his many veto messages must rest upon a knowledge of the facts and be in harmony with sound public policy.

In many of these, and in countless other matters that demand his attention, Governor Davis relies for information and advice solely upon the Council of State, or upon its individual members who are also department secretaries and leaders in the Legislature.

In other cases, however, he directs that an independent investigation be made by the appropriate member of his staff. This task may involve days or even weeks of labor, the study of records, the interrogation of witnesses, and journeys to a distant province.

Such for instance was the Chief Executive's inquiry which preceded the dismissal of Gov. Sebastian Generoso of Davao Province. When such an investigaton has been completed the Governor-General receives a report that is an accurate statement and unbiased interpretation of all of the facts involved, and that usually is concluded by a definite recommendation.

Sometimes his final decision is reached only after the matter has been further discussed in one of the regular staff meetings, the Cabinet and the Council of State. Such are the staff and the system that have helped Governor Davis through two difficult years, in the course of which he has not made one mistake serious enough to harm his administration.

The Filipinos Do It

If Governor Davis has relied in considerable part upon his American technical advisers in obtaining facts and formulating policies, he has depended almost wholly upon his Filipino associates to make both his particular decisions and his general program effective. His method has been described by one closely associated with his administration.

"Governor Davis has adopted the policy of letting the Filipinos do it in public," this observer writes, "while he makes the controlling suggestions. The project, or the decision, appears as that of one of the Secretaries. He doesn't care who gets the credit, so long as the objective is attained. The Filipinos are satisfied with this. The Filipino leaders seem to be doing the work.

"Through cooperation and the initiation of measures which have appeared as coming from them he has distinctly exerted a greater control than any of his predecessors under the Jones Law. The Secretaries come to him and his technical advisers for advice.

"Two of his men are working in bureaus. They are on his pay roll, but he told them to go down there and work and not come to Manila. These men were brought out at the request of Secretaries. The Governor-General had long wanted to bring them, but he waited until the Secretaries heads concerned said that they would like some technical assistance.

"In the matter of dismissals, Governor Davis has on more than one occasion in effect said to the Filipinos: 'So-and-so has to go. If you want to do the case for it, send over some recommendations.' The recommendation has always come through.

Government by Suggestion

This statement is a fair presentation of the Davis method of getting things done. So far as the Governor-General governs, he governs largely by suggestion. Many of his suggestions are adopted because they are sound; because the Filipino will do almost anything for a friend; because the Filipino leaders realize that cooperation means give as well as take; and because at this juncture of their affairs the dominant Filipinos would go to great lengths to avoid a break with the Governor-General and the Washington Administration.

By this method of operation Governor Davis has assisted in the passage of a considerable amount of legislation which, in minor ways, should improve the economic and social condition of the country and has outlined and aroused interest in a comprehensive program for further development.

He has made the Government of the Philippines more respectable by diminishing some of the graft and corruption with which it was shot through; he has afforded some protection to the underdog, politically and economically; he has maintained the national finances upon a sound basis despite the world depression which finally hit the islands within the past year; he has aroused senatorial confirmation for a number of very important American officials, and he has preserved friendly relations with the Filipinos.

These accomplishments are not negligible, intrinsically, and in the prevailing circumstances they represent a remarkable personal achievement on the part of the Governor-General.

West Jostles the East in Manila

Upper left, R. Moulin from Ewing Galloway
Upper right, De Cou from Ewing Galloway

BUT A STEP FROM SKYSCRAPER TO NIPA HUT

Top, Left to Right—Just Outside Manila Natives Build Their Nipa Huts on Stilts in Order to Escape Spring Floods, Just as They Did 100 Years Ago. In Manila the Carromettas Continue to Do Business. The Horses Are Mongolian Ponies, the Horse Commonly Used Throughout the Far East. Bottom—Manila's Broadway, the Escolta, Is Rapidly Becoming More and More an American City.

SAN ANTONIO SCHOOLS BAN USE OF TOBACCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Teachers and pupils alike face the penalty of suspension for using tobacco in any form on San Antonio public school premises, under a resolution adopted by the local Board of Education.

Mr. J. C. Cochran, superintendent of schools, who is president of the Texas State Teachers' Association, in commenting on the action said that "harmful habits are best combated by education, and education is our business."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Meredith, Peace and St. Mary's, three colleges for young women located in Raleigh, will continue their outlawry of cigarette smoking, Dr. Charles E. Brewer, president of Meredith, stated that there are specific rules against smoking at his institution.

Stand of Mexico On League Debated

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Sept 11—That the Monroe Doctrine figures prominently after all in Mexico's entry in the League of Nations is becoming apparent as students of international affairs are raising the question of whether or not Mexico is seeking adherence with a reservation.

Señor Genaro Estrada, Secretary of Foreign Relations, told foreign correspondents that Mexico had never accepted the Monroe Doctrine but he did not indicate whether its stand would be altered upon adherence to the League. Señor Estrada was noncommittal when asked whether Mexico was entering with a reservation, or what was the actual interpretation of the paragraph in his acceptance of League membership with reference to Article 21 of the League pact.

In this acceptance, cabled to Geneva Wednesday night, Señor Estrada said, in part:

"In this connection, Mexico considers it necessary to make it known that in accepting, Mexico never has admitted regional understandings mentioned in Article 21 of the League pact."

Article 21 reads: "Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international agreements such as treaties of arbitration, or regional understanding like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

Internationalists are wondering whether Mexico's entrance carried with it a reservation or whether it is to be construed merely as a clarification on its stand on the Monroe Doctrine.

Patagonia Had First Pedestrian, Scavitt Expedition Leader Says

Dr. Simpson Expresses Belief That He Has Solved 50,000,000-Year-Old Paleontological Secrets of Desolate South American Region

By the United Press

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 11—Proof that the "bitter lands" of Patagonia were the first place on the earth's surface where creatures that crawled evolved into creatures that walked is claimed by Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, who believes he has solved the 50,000,000-year-old paleontological secrets of the desolate South American region.

"There is no doubt that Patagonia was the center where the mammal originated," Dr. Simpson, leader of the Scaritt Patagonian expedition which has just completed an eight-months exploration, told the United Press. "It was the first place which saw the evolution of warm-blooded creatures which were soon to dominate and practically drive out the cold-blooded reptiles which had been the only form of life on the earth. Hence the discovery we have made in Patagonia is of primary importance to paleontological studies.

"I admit we did not expect to meet with such astounding luck. We struck the richest pocket I have ever seen, a veritable treasure of human knowledge containing several perfect fossils of the Isoptemnus (a low form of life which has nearly equal fore and hind wings) and some 300 other specimens of different genus including the Albertogaudyra and Notostylops. The Notostylops, which is the common specimen found, must have been about the size of a wolf with short, thick hind legs and shaggy hair. In fact, all of the animals of that age were smaller than those of today; evolution of the warm-bloods was still on the upgrade.

"Patagonia (which stretches from the Gulf of San Matias to the southern tip of South America) must have been much warmer than it is now. Probably it was covered with thick vegetation. The fossils were found in either volcanic ash or lava, which would point to terrible volcanic eruptions at some later date, which completely changed the face of the country, leaving it stark and rugged.

"It is an arid and rough country. The first to point to the region as the possible solution of scientific problems was Mr. Charles Darwin, who a century or more ago, conducted an investigation along the coast and found a few incomplete fossils. It was 50 years later that the Argentine brothers, Florentino and Carlos Amarghino, found a few more which strengthened the theory. But no more were found until our expedition set out. The country is not flat, but of the broken table land variety, and conditions were unusually severe. We were almost ready to quit in disgust when we tried a table mountain some distance from Puerto Visser. We were surprised to make our rich discoveries there where we spent some five months."

Dr. Simpson is now carrying out research work at the La Plata museum. Sixty cases of specimens found in Patagonia have been sent to the American Natural History Museum.

Brazilian Tariffs To Be Paid in Gold

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 11 (By U. P.)—Brazilian tariffs were placed on an entirely gold milreis payment basis in a decree issued yesterday. Previously payments were made partly in paper milreis and partly in gold milreis. The decree stipulates general customs duties will be reduced by 20 per cent but must be paid in gold milreis which has a higher value than the paper money.

Furthermore, the decree stated, to nations charging a minimum tariff or Brazilian products, this country will reduce its duties by 35 per cent, the tariff to be paid in gold milreis.

The decree authorizes the Government to increase to double the present rates the duties on products from "countries which deliberately by increased tariffs and other means make difficult the entry of Brazilian products."

The United States, Great Britain and Canada, it was understood, will receive the benefit of minimum tariffs under the new decree. The purpose of the duty change, it was stated, "is to introduce a more minute classification of imported articles."

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The Hathaway House
(1682) stands facing the House of Seven Gables across the garden (see picture). Guest rooms, quaint and comfortable (some with private bath). The adjoining Beckett House has antiques for sale. Close at hand and facing Salem Harbor we find the TEA ROOM a charming little building with tables inside and in the garden. Special meals. Shore Dinners and service a la carte—12 to 7:30 P. M.
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HOOVER STARTS PRESSES OF NEW HERALD BUILDING

Seven-Story Structure on Old Site and That of Adams House Annex

The new $3,500,000 Boston Herald-Traveler building was dedicated this noon when President Hoover pushed a button in Washington and started the presses rolling.

Said to be the largest newspaper plant in New England, it is practically double the size of the old quarters. It occupies the area where the old Adams House Annex once stood, in addition to the adjoining site of the former Herald-Traveler building.

The new seven-story structure provides more than three acres of floor space, designed and equipped to combine the utility of a factory with an atmosphere of order and quiet.

Most of the equipment is brand new, with a vast increase in speed. A complete press has been added to the printing battery, the 24 units of which are new and of a faster type, enabling the press room, operating at maximum capacity, to turn out papers at nearly twice the previous rate.

The apparatus in the circulation department, which occupies the entire second floor, is completely modernized.

An outstanding feature of the plant is its complete electrification. This form of energy melts the metal for plates and for all the type. It also runs the motors that drive the presses, supplies some of the heat, freshens the air, cools the water and even dries the hands.

Of particular importance in the saving of time and money is the new system, depending on electricity, of recoating the rotogravure cylinders with copper after each press run instead of grinding off the old impressions.

The rotogravure plant shares the third floor with the art, photographic and etching departments.

Modern darkrooms, enlarging cameras, and new strip film cameras combine to reduce to 20 minutes the time necessary to make a newspaper cut from a photograph.

The composing room is on the fourth floor, while the news room is on the fifth. This floor contains the desks of all editors, reporters, copy readers, feature writers, and the files of the reference department. Soundproof rooms smother all noise of typewriters and telegraph instruments.

Modern telephone equipment, capable of 60 per cent expansion, is the outstanding feature of the sixth and seventh floors, which house all the business departments of the paper except the "counting-room" or main public office, which occupies the most prominent first-floor position at the corner of Mason and Avery Streets.

The radio receiving apparatus is another novel feature. From a central station programs can be switched at will to loudspeakers at 10 key points throughout the building, such as the news room, sports room or composing room. There is also a sound-proof and vibrationless radio studio for broadcasting news bulletins or programs.

New Oceanographic Buildings Inspected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Sept. 11—New buildings of the Oceanographic Institute and the steel ketch Atlantis, a specially designed floating laboratory, were inspected today by 200 natural scientists.

The Atlantis recently completed a combined maiden voyage and voyage of discovery. In accordance with a plan of Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, director of the institute, a group of oceanographers, biologists, chemists, physicists, etc., headed by Capt. C. O'D. Iselin, master of the new vessel, sailed to Copenhagen, Denmark, and early in June began an all-summer cruise of the western Atlantic, where much data for study this winter was collected.

The new laboratory, erected at a cost of $1,000,000 has been fully equipped with the most modern appliances known and a good part of it is already in use by experienced oceanographers and research students.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-568m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians: concert orchestra.
5:30 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 Old Painter; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Doris Estey, pianist.
7:15 Ruth Chilton, soloist.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Kodak Week-End Program: Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town Quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air: Beasie Love; Eight Sons of Eli; Tom Kennedy, soloist; William Hanley; RKO-lians Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, The Frigidaireans: Ray Perkins, master of ceremonies; Landt Trio and White.
11:45 NBC, Miss Lee Morse, soloist.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musical Travelogue.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Fireside Songs," vocal trio.
5:30 Edward J. Lord, organist.
5:45 Agricultural markets: talk.
5:55 Organ Interlude.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:30 "Mars Rocket Hour."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time: NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Madge Kennedy, guest soloist.
8:30 Home Circle Talk.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet; "Picture Briefs—George Arliss."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
11:15 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount Organ, Harry Foisey.
12:30 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 "Show World Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:15 "The Show Shop."
6:30 Miss Lee LaMay, "Baritonette."
6:45 "Program Builders": Linus Travers, director.
7:00 Interview of golf professional.
7:05 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Pitt Presents Gus Van.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time": dramatized news sketches; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour: sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes: popular orchestra; tap specialty; aviation news flashes, "Casey" Jones.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant: Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds, mixed quartet; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Bon Bons, Negro female quartet.
10:45 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:00 Motion picture preview, Uptown Theater.
11:30 Time; baseball; news.
11:45 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Louis Panico and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Novelty Trio.
7:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:15 Lynn musical program.
7:30 Magrane Memories.
7:45 Etchings in Music.
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear," with Madame Alberti, soprano.
8:45 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Jewish Art Program.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Jolly Jugglers.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abram's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Twomey's Irish Pipers.
7:30 Mickie Alpert's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 Talk: voice and piano.
9:00 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, St. George Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Bester's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Weather; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:35 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit, Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Babson Park: National business conference; round table on "Labor, Sales and Commodities,"—exhibition of charts; address, "The Foundation of Business Stability," by Mr. John R. Hall, 9:45. Special meeting, "How to Bring Back Prosperity," Mr. Roger W. Babson, presiding, 3.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Million," French Film. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Field and Forest Club: Meet North Station, 1:41 for Weston trip to Norumbega Park.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Meet bus, Summer St. side, South Station, 1:45. Excursion to North Woodstock, N. H., through Sept. 27.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Industrial division, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlor B; meeting Automotive Division, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlors D and E. Meeting, Mailers Trade District Union of North America, Parlor C.

Boston Playground Teachers' Association: Outing, Worrick Inn, Nantasket; archery, swimming, treasure hunt, dinner, dancing; leave Rowe's Wharf 1:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open week days, except Monday, from 10 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth-century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier, English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 50 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General print exhibition.

Scherwe Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor

BANKS TO HELP PAY REAL ESTATE TAXES

Several banks have informed the city collector that they would pay unpaid 1930 real estate taxes on homes on which they hold mortgages.

Those making the offer are: Home Savings Bank, 110 parcels, $107,935.40; Wildey Savings Bank, 23 parcels, $5427; Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, 19 parcels $3347.86; City Institutions for Savings of Lowell, 19 parcels, $19,876.76; East Bridgewater Savings Bank, 15 parcels, $11,503.64.

BISHOP COADJUTOR NAMED

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Rev. Frederick Grandy Budlong, rector of Christ Church, Greenwich, since 1925, was elected bishop coadjutor of Connecticut by a special diocesan convention at Christ Church Cathedral Wednesday. He received the necessary concurrent majority of both clerical and lay orders on the fourth ballot.

New Home of Two Newspapers

THE BOSTON HERALD-TRAVELER BUILDING

SCHOOL BUS RULES URGED AT HEARING

Need for some definite control of school buses in Massachusetts was emphasized during a meeting of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety yesterday. Mr Lloyd A. Blanchard, secretary, reported that there is no regulation of the school bus in Massachusetts and said that the commission had received complaints of overloading and other offenses which should be curbed at once. He urged that action be taken immediately to draw up rules and regulations for presentation to the Legislature for action.

Mr. Blanchard recommended that the regulations include a ruling that all school buses be marked as such and that all operators of the vehicles be over 21. He urged that the Registrar of Motor Vehicles be in control of the supervision of school buses. It was announced that the commission will confer with Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar, on the subject Sept. 24, at which members of the State Department of Education will be present.

CURLEY WOULD USE WORKERS IN SHIFTS

Two daily shifts of six hours each instead of the present eight-hour working day on the new federal building in Post Office Square, Boston, is being sought by Mayor James M. Curley in an endeavor to speed up construction of the building, and to produce more employment. Mayor Curley also pointed out that two shifts would assure completion of the outer structure by winter, thus giving inside work during the cold months.

Mayor Curley conferred yesterday with Boston Labor officials, and his plan has the approval of Supt. James H. Hedin of the Severin Company, contractor for the building. Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, said he would confer with Labor authorities concerning with the two-shift plan.

SEA SPECIMENS LENT TO HARVARD

Crinoids, cystoids, starfishes and trilobites, all unusually fine specimens of the Upper Devonian Seas of Germany, have been unearthed and lent to the Harvard Museum of Comparative Anatomy for study and exhibition. They are now on exhibition in the recent acquisitions department of Agassiz Museum, Cambridge.

These fossils occur in the Hunsruck slate which is being actively quarried at the present time for roofing slates. The original material of these animals has been infiltrated with iron pyrite, or "fool's gold," which gives it a brassy appearance. The fossils are literally brushed out of the rock with a brass brush. Brass is considerably softer than iron pyrite, but harder than the slate in which the fossils are imbedded.

CONNECTICUT W.C.T.U. TO HEAR MRS. DORAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Mrs. James Doran, wife of the former National Prohibition Director at Washington, D. C., will be one of the speakers at the annual convention of the Connecticut chapters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held here from Oct. 20 to 22, it has been announced by Mrs. Mary E. Welles, state president.

The chief speaker at the convention banquet on Oct. 21 will be Miss Graccio Leggo Houlder of Australia, a widely known advocate of temperance.

CURLEY'S PROPOSAL TO COST $2,500,000

Mayor James M. Curley's proposal for a five-day week for city employees would mean an additional yearly pay roll of $2,500,000, or an increase of about $1.50 on the tax rate, Mr. Thomas W. Cudmore of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association said at a meeting of the association last evening.

Mr. Cudmore said that a five-day week would be an extra burden on the taxpayers, affecting mostly the small home owner. When taxes are higher, he declared, rents are higher.

RUST TO SUCCEED BARRETT ON COUNCIL

Mr. Edgar C. Rust has been elected chairman of the Massachusetts Division of the New England Council, it was announced Wednesday. Mr. Rust, a member of the council since 1930, now succeeds Mr. Robert E. Barrett of Holyoke.

The council also selected Mr. Walter S. Bucklin to succeed Mr. Joseph A. Parks for membership in the division. Mr. Bucklin, who has been active in the council for years, will preside at the New England Bank Conference which will be held in Boston on Oct. 16 under the auspices of the council. Mr. Parks has been a member of the New England council for five years. Mr. Barrett will remain a member of the Massachusetts division.

WATERING STATIONS AID 11,465 HORSES

Five watering stations in Boston maintained by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals served 11,465 drinks to horses during August, it was announced Wednesday by Mr. Francis H. Rowley, president. In the same period, the report shows, officers of the society traveled 13,613 miles in the investigation of 679 cases; examined 3803 animals; made 26 prosecutions, with 23 convictions; and took 87 horses from work.

The report also indicates that 18 new Bands of Mercy were reported to the American Humane Education Society, with one as far away as Syria. The total number of bands organized by the parent American society is 182,677.

WOMEN FORM PLANS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUNAPEE, N. H., Sept. 11 (AP)—Members of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, here for their annual two-day field meeting, voted yesterday to set up safety committees in clubs throughout the State.

The club women also were urged to visit houses of correction and report on conditions found there; to establish bonds of interest with young reform school inmates, and to alleviate unemployment in the State, to purchase New Hampshire merchandise and act as "silent employment agencies."

BRAKE PUT ON DEBTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Since the Local Government Act, designed to keep down the indebtedness of the State's subdivisions, was passed early in 1931, only $610,000 of new county and municipal bonds have been authorized in North Carolina. This was revealed in a statement made by the director of the Local Government Commission, at a full meeting of the commission held in Raleigh.

The new indebtedness allowed is made up, the report showed, of $230,-

Amusements

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Bedford Wild Animal Farm and Zoo
Educational Recreation
Humane Training of Wild Animals a Specialty.
Near Manchester, N. H.
On Daniel Webster Highway
BEDFORD SPA

BOSTON

LYRIC—Beg. Mon. Night
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
Gilbert & Sullivan's
"Mikado"
with a Cast and Chorus of 80
SEATS NOW
All Evgs. 50c to $1.50
Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $1

NEW YORK CITY

FALL AND WINTER SEASON
CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
FRANZ LEHAR'S Master Work
THE MERRY WIDOW
with DONALD BRIAN as "PRINCE DANILO"
POP. PRICES: Nights 50c to $2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. Phone C-5553. Evs. 8:30

KATHARINE CORNELL
in The Barretts of Wimpole St.
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Th., Bway at 40 St. Mats. Wed., Sat. Hr. 2:40

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 13

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 1410kc-212m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCCL, 1310kc-244m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., by CFRB, 960kc-312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WFBL, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, E. D. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205.5m.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight; Saturday fair and not quite so warm; gentle westerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with local showers this afternoon or tonight in east and north portions; cooler tonight in north portion; Saturday fair and somewhat cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and in northern portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and continued warm tonight; Saturday fair and not quite so warm in northeast portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly west and northwest; generally fair weather tonight and Saturday, excepting showers near east coast tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	Sept. 11 8 a.m.	Sept. 10 Max.		Sept. 11 8 a.m.	Sept. 10 Max.
Atlantic City	78	86	Nantucket	74	82
Bismarck	60	86	New Orleans	74	86
Boston	70	76	New York	68	80
Buffalo	74	76	Norfolk, Va.	72	86
Calgary	38	..	North Platte	72	86
Charleston	78	84	Philadelphia	68	86
Chicago	72	84	Pocatello	52	86
Cincinnati	68	84	Pittsburgh	70	82
Denver	72	90	Portland, Me.	64	80
Eastport, Me.	60	72	Raleigh	74	86
Hatteras	78	86	St. Louis	74	86
Helena, Mont.	48	82	St. Paul	54	100
Huron, S. D.	70	100	Salt Lake City	58	90
Jacksonville	78	90	San Francisco	58	68
Kansas City	74	88	Seattle	52	68
Key West	84	88	Spokane	54	86
Los Angeles	68	74	Tampa	78	88
Memphis	72	86	Washington, D. C.	72	86
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Williston, N. D.	52	86
Montreal	62	84	Wilmington	68	84

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:21 p. m. Saturday 12 p. m.
Height of tides 11.2 feet, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:23 p. m.

The Reed Laundry
Launderers
QUALITY WORK
QUICK SERVICE
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Telephone 102

The Store Is Most Interesting Now
The new things to wear; the new things for the home are on display here in all their newness and variety. A trip through the store will prove most interesting to all who wish to become familiar with the new styles for Fall.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Moustakis
Candy, Ice Cream and Tea-Room Shops
Specialties of Presidential Fame
DUBLDIFT CHOCOLATES and pure sweet CREAM CARAMELS
One dollar the pound, plus postage
PORTLAND, ME.
SALEM, MASS.

Face Powder Blended to Your Complexion
Have your face powder blended to suit your complexion by an expert from Charles of the Ritz, famous New York perfumist. Powder blended in this way matches your complexion perfectly, and your formula is placed on file so that it can be renewed at any time.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

WOMEN ON JURY HELD ILLEGAL IN MASSACHUSETTS

Supreme Judicial Court Hands Down Unanimous Decision in Case

Women cannot serve on juries in Massachusetts, it was ruled by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday afternoon.

The decision handed down by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg in a 21-page report of the legal aspects of the case, and representing the opinion of the full court, was based upon the strict construction of the statutes of the Commonwealth, and of relevant constitutional provisions.

The question of the right of women to be called for jury duty was brought up during a recent trial in the Superior Criminal Court of Suffolk County. Counsel for the defendant, a woman, challenged the jury on the ground that the jury list prepared in Suffolk County was illegal because it did not contain the names of women. Counsel also charged that the exclusion of women from the jury list denied them the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Because of this, counsel argued, it was a violation of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

The court, however, pointed out that the terms of the statute had been misconstrued. Chief Justice Rugg said it is plain that women could not rightly serve as jurors, except in the rare instances where a jury of matrons was called, under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth prior to the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment.

"The terms of the statute, in the light of the Constitution, forbid any other view," the report stated. "The trial by jury of the common law and that contemplated by both the Constitution of this Commonwealth and that of the United States were by a jury of 12 comprised exclusively of men. The statute to be interpreted is 'a person qualified to vote for representative to the General Court shall be liable to serve as a juror,' with exception not here material."

Chief Justice Rugg pointed out that the words of a statute are the main source for the ascertainment of a legislative purpose. They are to be construed according to their natural import in common and approved usage, he said.

"Statutes are to be interpreted," he said, "not alone according to their simple, literal or strict verbal meaning, but in connection with their development, their progression through the legislative body, the history of the times, prior legislation, contemporary customs and conditions and the system of positive law, to the end that they may be held to cover the subjects presumably within the vision of the Legislature."

He said it is clear beyond peradventure that the words of G. L., Ch. 234, Section 1, when originally enacted could not by any possibility have included or been intended by the General Court to include women among those liable to jury duty.

Puritan Cooperative Co.
Known Store for High-Grade Candy and Ices
37 HANOVER and 888 ELM STREET MANCHESTER, N. H.
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The PRISCILLA, 183 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

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Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0327

Fancy Large Native Chickens	55c
Fresh Broiler Chickens	40c
Large Native Fowl	38c
Legs Spring Lamb	30c
Forequarter Lamb	14c
Boneless Chuck Pot Roast	28c
Wheat Cookies	25c
Friend's Baked Beans 2 for	35c
Tomato Juice Cocktail, B. L.	18c
Swans Down Cake Flour	25c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Leather Coats—
For late vacations
For College Campus
For rumble seat riding
For School wear
$5.94
SECOND FLOOR
Cherry & Webb Co.
Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, MASS.
The Bon Marché
LOWELL, MASS.
24 Large, Beautiful Christmas Cards 69c
Each different and each imprinted with your name! Handsome lined envelopes to match included.
STATIONERY SHOP, Street Floor

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
Visit Our New
Grocery Department
Palmer Street Floor
The most complete, most up-to-date Grocery Store in New England.

MUNICIPAL STORE SHOWS BIG SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A saving of $2286.85, or approximately 34 per cent, was effected by the city of Hartford during the first week's operation of the municipal store, which opened Sept. 1, it has been announced by Mr. William J. Ryan, superintendent of the Public Welfare Department. The figures are based on a comparison of expenditures during the first week of August, when grocery orders were filled at retail stores, and the first week of this month, when rations were issued to the unemployed direct from the municipal store. During the latter week, the sum of $4256.15 was expended.

This saving exceeded predictions made by the Public Welfare Commissioners prior to the opening of the municipal store as to the economy of its operation.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS GIVE GARDEN PARTY

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will hold its second garden party of the summer season tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at Randot Farm, Methuen, according to Mrs. Isaac Patch, chairman.

This meeting is under the auspices of the the Essex County division of the club, with Mrs. Louis Cox as hostess.

CONNECTICUT LABOR ELECTS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Mr. Will Wallace of the Carpenter's Union of Greenwich was re-elected president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor yesterday as the three-day annual convention concluded.

"Old Company's Lehigh"
The Best Since 1820
A heating engineer and service man at your disposal without cost to you.
"Old Company's Lehigh" is procurable in this city only from
ARMORY LEHIGH COAL COMPANY
Tel. 2-0127
396 Bridge Street
822½ State Street
82 Waltham Avenue
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

STETSON Fall Hats $7
HAYNES & CO.
1502 Main Street, Springfield

September Sale
Silk Flat Crepe
$1 yd.
When you FEEL the lovely quality, SEE the beautiful new fall colors, then you'll recognize this all silk flat crepe as the identical quality that ordinarily sells at a very much higher price. Choice of 40 sports, street, lingerie and evening shades . . . 39 inches.
Steiger's Silk Shop, Main Floor
STEIGER'S
STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ALL KINDS OF
Insurance
A Telephone Call will bring our Service to Your door
Phone 8611 8413
Chas. W. Gowen Agency
Offices at Ludlow and Indian Orchard, Mass.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY of Springfield
Complete Banking Service
Capital Funds Over $4,700,000
Total Resources Over $55,000,000
MAIN STREET at HARRISON AVE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

For Your
Fall Canning
You will find in our many departments everything that you will need. Freshest of fruits and vegetables in season. Heinz Vinegar for pickling.
Springfield Public Market
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Free Delivery to All Parts of the City
Telephone Your Order to 6-0311

Firestone Tires
Fair prices, honest service
Batteries
H. M. Hartwell & Sons
Cor. Chestnut and Taylor Streets
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Phone 2-4072 Open Evenings

Stetson Hats for Fall
Ware Pratt Co.
MAIN ST., COR. PEARL
WORCESTER, MASS.

Highest Quality in at least 16 years for
Madelon Fur-Trimmed Coats
$69.50 — $98
—The new rough woolens, the new "cinched in" waistlines—the new collars and cuffs, the new, sumptuous furs, the new and longer coat lengths, in the new cloth coats!
—You will discover how much prettier the new coats and furs are, when you slip into them and see what has been achieved by the new manipulations of new fabrics and furs! It is to your advantage to make this discovery SOON, while an early selection enables you to obtain exactly the coat that best meets your own needs!
Third Floor—Coat Shop
MacInnes Co.
462 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.

Spanish War Veterans Elect

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Maj. George R. Lunn, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, yesterday was elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans in reunion here. He won over Mr. Otto N. Rath of Minnesota by a vote of 1063 to 260. Los Angeles was chosen for the 1933 reunion, next year's reunion going to Milwaukee.

Elected with Mr. Lunn were: Mr. William J. Otjen, Enid, Okla., senior vice-commander; Mr. Martin B. Andelfinger, Dubuque, Iowa, junior commander-in-chief; Dr. Norman D. Harvey, Providence, R. I., surgeon-general; and Mr. Thomas G. Baxter, Milton, Penna., chaplain-in-chief.

Mrs. Florence H. Becker, Louisville, Ky., who defeated Mrs. Clara Hendricks, St. Louis, for national president of the auxiliary, went into office with Mrs. Anna C. Jennier, Los Angeles, senior vice-president; Mrs. Mamie B. Schmidt, Atlanta, Ga., junior vice-president; Mrs. Olive M. Ravens, Lansing, Mich., judge advocate; Mrs. Anna Nagle, Allston, Mass., chaplain.

Commander Lunn announced the reappointment of Mr. James J. Murphy of Washington, as quartermaster-general of the organization. Other appointments to national posts will be made later.

MANCHESTER-NASHUA LINE

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Public Service Commission yesterday authorized discontinuance of the Manchester & Nashua Street Railway.

What Happens *when this most vital of Women's Magazines goes into* 2,600,000 *Modern Homes?* . . Read these typical letters! . .

"WHEN I first took up gardening my husband scoffed at it in his superior way as just another woman's fad. (That was our Garden Club.) But I kept right on, even though it hurt me dreadfully to be plugging away at it all alone.

"Today he is just as big an enthusiast as I am. Even the children have their little corners to take care of. Our garden has drawn us all together.

"I feel I owe all this to you. I could never have made the start without your wonderful plans and articles, and the right to ask your help any time."

YES, GARDEN CLUBS are more social things than were Browning Clubs. They do so much for the whole community—let alone for the domestic scene. The Ladies' Home Journal is proud to have had a conspicuous part in the development of gardens throughout America.

"I felt heart-broken until..."

"WE had expected to go on our first trip abroad this summer. Our plans were all made, our money saved, even our route picked out—when my husband came home one night with a long face, and the announcement that changes in his office would make it necessary for him to stay here on the job all summer.

"I felt heartbroken at first. But an article I read not long ago in the Journal gave me a consoling idea. Our house had long been getting shabby—why not take the money we were going to spend traveling and do our house all over from top to bottom? It would be one way of getting a change of scene!

"I have a scrapbook of all the articles on interior decoration the Journal has published in the last two years—it is a subject that especially interests me. This scrapbook has given me splendid suggestions, and the greatest possible practical help in the matter of colors, materials, furniture, wallpapers—everything.

"Your articles on home furnishing and decoration are the best of any I know. I have had such *fun* out of the summer! And our house is so lovely that I don't think I'll ever *want* to leave it now..."

THE FOREMOST DECORATORS in the country are contributing to the Journal every month the best modern thought on home furnishing and decoration; and through the Journal the woman on a Wyoming ranch or a Kansas farm is able to keep as closely in touch with all that is new and interesting in this field as her sister in the big cities.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL—10¢

Get the October number—Out today!

HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Economies in Maintenance

By E. S. ALLEN

II—Kitchen Wisdom

BEAUTY has entered the kitchen. Expressed in line, color and material, it is combined with a new efficiency which meets every domestic requirement in a standard higher than ever before. Domestic science has contributed to the general improvement by raising the preparation and combination of foods to the level of technical research. The efficiency engineer has counted the steps necessary to the accomplishment of each task, routing the main arteries and by-ways of kitchen travel and reducing the mileage to its lowest possible minimum. And now, this creditable point of view, that the "daily round" should be relieved of drabness, dullness and drudgery, has been still further advanced by another point in the evolution of the kitchen. The kitchen floor need no longer be scrubbed!

There are, of course, various kinds of floors to be found in kitchens, but new methods of caring for each one have eliminated the necessity of scrubbing. The majority of homes use linoleum for this room, and the popularity of the material has withstood the frequently careless and sometimes injurious treatment it has received.

Perhaps it may be helpful to consider the composition of linoleum. The reader may already know that it is made up of linseed oil, oxygen and powdered cork welded together under high pressure. This produces a material easy to the foot and of great porosity. This last quality contributes largely to its resiliency and is, therefore, an asset, but it calls for intelligent protection.

If the linoleum is left untreated, it is easy to understand why grease and dirt seem to melt into the floor; the million tiny pores simply drink them up. The effort to remove the soil by using scrub-brush and abrasive cleaner or strong soap and powders wears the material far more than does normal traffic.

A New Treatment for Linoleum

There are various methods of treatment, each with its followers, but they are all to be found in one of two general classes, wax dressings, or coatings. In the latter class there is a coating which has many enthusiastic users. The particular point of difference is in its element of liquid bakelite.

Everyone is familiar with bakelite used in radio panels, telephone receivers, various trays and table tops. A liquid form of this compound has been produced by cooking lumps of it in chinawood oil. The resulting product is exceedingly elastic, transparent, tough, waterproof, stainproof and lasts longer than anything used before on linoleum.

In preparing to treat the floor, only the usual precautions are necessary; the brush must be clean, and the surface must be free from dirt and grease, and perfectly dry. If any other coating in good condition should be on the linoleum, this liquid bakelite can be applied over it, but a wax dressing, or one containing wax, must be removed.

For this purpose either turpentine or gasoline is useful, as the surface dries quickly after either, and will be ready for the first coat in three or four hours. In using gasoline, however, dampen a cloth with it and then be careful to take every precaution against fire. If water is employed, it is safer to wait 24 hours, since linoleum holds dampness below the surface for a long time after it seems dry on top.

Impervious to Dirt

The initial treatment requires two coats to give the proper body. Applied at night, the floor is ready for use in the morning and, if desired, several days may elapse before the second coat is put on. The finished floor will be a delight.

Both the pattern and the color of the linoleum are brought out by this coating and no fading can destroy the clear effect later on. There is no anxiety over brush marks, for the liquid flows smoothly and freely, drying to a beautiful glasslike surface, elastic and hard, but not slippery, and entirely waterproof and stainproof.

No tiresome scrubbing follows the worst mishap; no cleaning is necessary beyond wiping up with a damp cloth or mop. This treatment saves much work, and preserves the linoleum indefinitely.

A waxlike appearance eventually supersedes the high luster, or, if preferred, the second coat can be of an eggshell finish. When worn spots appear, it is possible to touch them up without showing laps. A whole new coat requires little effort to apply, and after the first treatment subsequent applications dry in about four hours, in normal drying weather.

This finish is nonexplosive and no more inflammable than varnish. Neither does it spoil nor thicken after the can is opened. Oilcloth and congoleum can be cared for in the same way and with the same good results.

Away With Dirt!

To experience a final triumphant sense of cleanliness, just walk across this emancipated kitchen floor and look into the supply closet. Among the faithful old friends of the cleaner family is a newcomer. This is a chemical in the form of a white powder, which is to be used in small proportions in water. It is an implacable enemy of dirt and grease. No matter where they reside, on dishes, glass, walls, floors, woodwork, marble, tile, they capitulate with no resistance at the slightest attack.

With a kitchen floor on which no soil will cling, and with so competent an ally in banishing dirt elsewhere, it is difficult to find that "peck" once actually commended as beneficial.

[This is the second article in a serial of four articles appearing on Fridays, dealing with new materials and methods which reduce the cost of household maintenance. Further information will be supplied if the inquiries are addressed to the Editor of the Women's Departments and are accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes.]

Republican Recipes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Culinary secrets of nationally known Republican women have been compiled in a cook book called "Distinguished Hostess," which was prepared by the Woman's National Republican Club of Chicago. Its shiny black pliable cover with a vivid red back might easily side-track its journey at the library table before it reached its destination in the kitchen.

That all people enjoy appetizing food, regardless of their political affiliations or daily vocations, is apparent, for opera singers, club women, home-making mothers, and professional women have contributed the modus operandi of their favorite dishes.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover explains how she prepares caramel tomatoes. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge gives a recipe for mayonnaise which she says will never separate and will keep indefinitely. Mrs. Rufus Dawes of Chicago gives a recipe for an eggless, milkless, and butterless cake which she claims was used 100 years ago in Marietta, Ohio. Wives of governors, college professors, and philanthropists have revealed the special tricks of one of their best liked dishes.

The opera star, Mme. Claudia Muzio, tells how to prepare the Italian vegetable, cardi. Miss Sonia Sharnova, the opera singer, gives directions for sweet-sour pot roast in Russian style.

Coming from all corners of the United States and from those who learned foreign recipes while living abroad, the contributions include New England fish dishes as well as southern and western cookery.

East Indian chicken curry, learned from an Indian servant while the contributor was living in India has several special points besides the use of the juice of fresh coconut. Enselado del Condado-Vanderbilt is the name of a vegetable salad from a hotel in San Juan, Porto Rico. "Pilaff Peterhof," claimed to have been the favorite dish of the Russian Tsar and made of rice, shrimps, butter, mushrooms, cream sauce and grated cheese, was sent in by Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, a world traveler.

Not all of the recipes are from Republicans, however, for indeed a cook book would not be complete without directions for southern corn batter cakes. This is contributed by a well-known Democratic woman. Several hotels and steamships have also sent in one of their famous numbers.

No display advertising fills the back pages of the book, but a few pages are allotted to advertisers who tell their story in rhythm, attracting the reader to would-be verse. Expenses were partly defrayed by allowing brands of certain ingredients to be mentioned in the recipes such as a certain make of salt, mustard, or ham. The book retails for $2, postage prepaid.

FLOWER HOLDERS DESIGNED BY THE FRENCH DECORATOR, JEAN BURKHALTER — Bonney

When Autumn Suggests That Flowers Be Grown Indoors.

At last house plants may be worthily staged, and tribute is paid by these novel containers to the exquisite design with which leaf and blossom grow. At the left is a polished metal box, with erect triangle, rectangle and ovoid, also of metal, their gleaming surfaces giving back an added beauty in the silhouettes of the flowers. The four cylinders placed on the rolled rack of metal and composition enamel are decidedly a new formula in design. The adjoining stand for potted plants is built of white metal, and sustaining slender mirrors which multiply and enhance the loveliness of the flowers. The series of planted steps at the extreme right, based on the theme of a garden ladder, is made of composition metal in light blue tones and lends itself to a unique arrangement of flowers and vines.

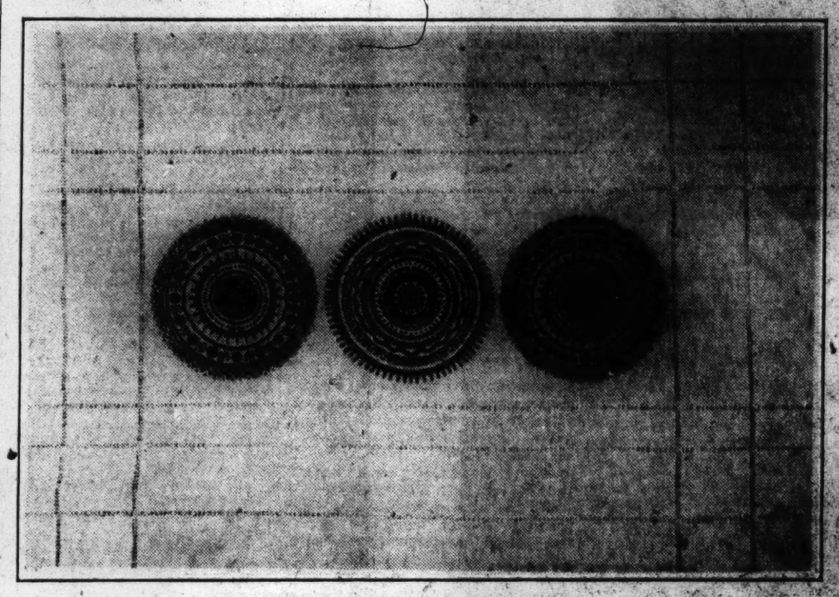

TABLE CLOTH OF ANNAM LINEN — Bonney

One of a Series of Cloths Edited by Rodier.

Though Rodier has for some time found his inspiration among the peoples of Africa, India and Persia, this impulse has been accelerated this year and given new significance by the current exposition in Paris. The woven motifs are in African-brown on a creamy textile.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY I was driving over a road which ran for miles through a forest. I enjoyed the shelter of closely knit branches overhead and the snapping of fallen twigs under the wheels of the automobile. I stopped to listen for a while to the music of wood life, with its varying cadences: its trill of the wood thrush from his distant retreat and the rustle of leaves as some shy animal sought a more secluded refuge. It was delightful, "shut in from all the world without," but presently I began to wish for the sunlight and a glimpse of the blue sky.

After driving a few miles further I came quite suddenly in sight of a clearing which stretched broad and straight through the dense woods and away out of sight over the summit of a mountain. In the middle of this clearing, entirely unobstructed from either side, and with nothing to interfere between it and that "inverted bowl we call the sky," stood, tall and straight, strong poles, supporting on their outstretched arms high tension electric wires which were carrying light and power to homes and industries in distant towns. Not a leaf or branch was allowed to interfere with the transmission of power from its source to those who needed and would use its service. It was invigorating and inspiring, that clearing, from which everything that could annoy or disturb had been eliminated.

Blaze a Clearing!

"Things, things, things," wrote someone concerning those matters over which we let ourselves become annoyed, worried and unhappy. Too many "things" taken with us on a vacation. Too many "things" in our homes. Too many matters which can be designated only as "things" cluttering up our thinking.

The summer season may be used to blaze a clearing through which we may find an unobstructed path toward those matters that are of real and lasting value. Every home maker will probably find, somewhere in the midst of the daily duties and responsibilities, a time when she may think clearly and undisturbedly. A very few moments of such peaceful meditating has often served to solve perplexing problems and has brought the sunshine of understanding blazing out from clouds and surrounding confusions which have, for a time, hidden it.

It is simpler to find an opportunity of absenting oneself from the family circle for an hour on days when much time is spent out of doors and the radius of daily activity is less restricted than during the winter season. An hour spent quietly in first one and then another room of the house with the definite purpose of appraising furnishings as to their utility, beauty and appropriateness, may result in a much more attractive home as well as considerable leisure time salvaged from hours otherwise spent in futile dusting and arranging.

General Inventory

Those affairs which enlist our attention outside of the home may also be given some of our thoughtful attention. Clubs have, for the time being, ceased their activities, thus affording us an opportunity of standing in a clearing where the flutter of committees, causes and programs may not interfere with our vision of the ultimate purpose of it all. Some clubs that have continued long after any real need for their existence has ceased may find their membership turned toward some other more practical activity, greatly to the advantage of all organized effort. It is thinkable that a new organization may evolve from a club "stock taking," although it seems rather more probable that elimination and amalgamation will be the result. One definite community project, thoughtfully launched and efficiently conducted, will result in deeper satisfaction and more lasting benefit than will a score of hastily outlined and carelessly managed schemes.

To blaze a clearing, in the midst of our confused living, straight and unobstructed, from the source of power to the goal toward which we are exerting our efforts is the only way in which we may make of our home life the happy, useful existence we wish it to be.

Danish Arts Revived in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

REVIVAL of art in any country frequently has consequences reaching farther than those behind the movement dream. As an example of this, the great revival of handicraft which has been going on in Denmark for the last five years has reached across the Atlantic and far inland until it has touched Alberta. From the Old World, Mrs. Bror Larson has brought to the New a knowledge of woodworking in all its branches, which she acquired through years of patient effort.

Today every Danish girl perfects herself in one line of handicraft, says Mrs. Larson, who came to Canada a year ago and is making her home in Edmonton. This, of course, is apart from housekeeping, for the Scandinavian people take a special pride in their housewifery. Woodworking has a national appeal for the Scandinavians, and this is the craft which Mrs. Larson chose to master. The knowledge is not all acquired in Denmark. Women go to Sweden to learn cabinetmaking; they get ideas for fine workmanship in Germany, and in Vienna they acquire a knowledge of design.

Mrs. Larson's Cabinet Work

Several handsome pieces of furniture made by Mrs. Larson adorn her home and that of her sister in Edmonton. A small mahogany table with an inlaid border, a chest of drawers, a desk, all show a good sense of design and careful workmanship. Mrs. Larson has also constructed a dining-room table without nails which can be taken apart and folded. In making her furniture she mortises her pieces, and where the wood is curved, many small pieces are used to prevent warping. She saws her lumber to the size she wants it, and when the piece is completed, polishes it until the surface literally shines. French polishing is the finish used in Denmark, she says, and mahogany is the favorite wood. Every family endeavors to have at least one piece of fine mahogany furniture.

Many pieces of beautiful inlaid work have come from Mrs. Larson's deft fingers. One handsome box is made of gray birdseye maple and the inlays are of coral, ebony, elm, oak, black rose, red rose, amboina, and lemon. The design covers practically the entire top of the box. Another box, made of mahogany, is decorated with an inlay of black rose. Plaques are inlaid with fairy figures in silhouette effect; picture frames have a fine border of inlaid work.

So far Mrs. Larson has sent to Denmark for the veneer which she uses for the inlays and also for her mahogany. The veneer is very thin—so thin that the sheets may be rolled like paper and a great quantity sent in small bulk.

Folk Dancing and Costumes

While woodworking is Mrs. Larson's first interest, it is not her only one. In Denmark she was a teacher of folk dancing, of which there has also been a tremendous revival in late years, she says. In Copenhagen there is a professor employed by the Government who devotes his entire time to research, his field being the old Danish customs, costumes and handicraft. Information along any of these lines may be obtained from him for the asking. Jutland has a school where dancing is taught and where any who wish to learn but are unable to finance themselves may secure free tuition, board and room. Mrs. Larson herself taught folk dancing in Copenhagen and in Jutland. When a national festival is held the Danish people wear the old national dress, and the result is most picturesque. Imagine 3000 dancers in their national costumes gathered for a fete! The people are intensely interested in the revival of folk dancing, and classes sometimes number as many as 70 pupils.

Mrs. Larson makes a bonnie picture in her own national dress. The skirt is a very full, gathered model of hand-spun, hand-woven cloth having a dark blue ground with a small conventional design in red. Vegetable dyes are used for coloring the yarns, and the cloth promises a lifetime of service. But even in this skirt, apparently cut with a generous hand, there is a touch of Danish thrift. The front, which is always covered by an apron, has an inserted gore of a cheaper, common cloth! This, Mrs. Larson says, is always done. A narrow band of black, and a wider band of blue flowered silk, are stitched around the hem. The apron is ample in its proportions, and made of cotton material resembling an old-fashioned shirting, the colors of which are blue and brown and the pattern a small broken plaid. The bodice is a closely fitted, sleeveless affair worn over a white blouse. Bands of gray silk piped with rose are used for trimming. A wide collar of Hedeboe embroidery finishes the blouse. The collar is the distinguishing mark of the costume. By it the Danes recognize the country from which the wearer comes. A pointed kerchief, intricately folded at the back in what is known as the "bird's-nest back," is arranged below the collar. The bonnet is of red silk (black for the matron), securely tied under the chin, the plain front gathered unto a triangular piece which forms the back section. This piece is elaborately embroidered. The front of the bonnet is edged with fine Cluny lace. Black shoes with old silver buckles complete the ensemble.

Seasonal Colors

Blue is the prevailing color in this costume which is the Christmas dress. The Easter dress is green and the summer dress red. Each has trimming in distinctive colors. The effect is gay and pretty.

There are many Danish-born people living in western Canada who doubtless have an expert knowledge of different lines of Danish handicraft. One of the exhibitors at the Great West Canadian Folk Song, Folk Dance and Handicraft Festival held in Calgary last spring, and arranged by the Canadian Pacific Railway assisted by the Alberta branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, had been a teacher of lace making in Denmark. The work exhibited included fine laces, embroideries, and copper work.

And so Canadian life is being enriched by the arts of other lands, knowledge of which is brought over the ocean by those who come to make their homes on the Western Hemisphere.

A New Vegetable

A new vegetable has recently been marketed which keeps for four or five months if stored in a cool place. Chayote, or chi-o-ti, as it is pronounced, is a light green, pear-shaped vegetable resembling in flavor summer squash or vegetable marrow. Chayotes are firm enough to hold their shape and may be cooked in various ways, boiled, baked, stuffed, fried, creamed, pickled or used in soups, as desired.

Custard pies may be baked more quickly and satisfactorily if the custard mixture is heated slightly before being placed in the crust. A tablespoonful of flour or cornstarch may be added to the custard and one egg omitted.

Persimmons

THE luscious persimmon, sometimes called a date plum, deserves wider use because of its beauty and flavor. In Japan every garden boasts a persimmon tree. In the United States the fruit is grown in the South and, in fact, as far north as Connecticut, although only in the South does it attain the maturity essential to full development of its distinctive taste. It is not frost that does away with the "pucker," as is commonly supposed; it is rather the ripening that completes a rich flavor and subordinates the tannin taste.

Select persimmons that are crimson and soft. The dealer will wrap them and put them into a small basket to protect them. They will keep about six or seven days in a good refrigerator. They sell for approximately 10 cents each and one persimmon makes two liberal salads. The season extends from September to January.

To clean persimmons, rinse and pat them dry with a cloth. Because they are soft and difficult to handle, the persimmons should not be sliced until serving time and then should be dropped directly onto the lettuce.

Persimmon Salad

Arrange head lettuce in individual servings. With a sharp knife, divide a persimmon and put a half on each serving of lettuce. Pour a tablespoonful of slightly sweetened French dressing over it and serve ice cold. A ball of cream cheese may be placed at the side.

Poinsettia Salad

This is a tasteful way of presenting persimmons when there is not enough of the fruit to allow a generous serving.

Arrange individual portions of inner leaves of head lettuce. Place half of a canned pear in the center of each serving and on it drop about a quarter-inch slice of persimmon. It will naturally fall in points and looks flower-like on the white pear and light green lettuce.

Serve a plentiful amount of French dressing to which a spoonful of orange marmalade has been added.

Two-Minute Dessert

Peel and slice bananas into dessert dishes. Sprinkle them with lemon juice and powdered sugar. Slice a thin piece of persimmon on top of each serving.

Persimmon Cocktail

Prepare and sweeten grapefruit sections. Put them into cocktail glasses and slice persimmon over the top. Serve ice cold.

Persimmon Layer Cake

Peel and mash two ripe persimmons. Mix with two tablespoonfuls of lime juice and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Use as a filling for white layer cake, and frost the top with white icing.

Persimmon Ice

Mash four or five ripe persimmons to make one and one-half cupfuls of pulp and juice. Add to it four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Boil together one cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of corn sirup and one cupful of water until the sirup spins a thread. Add one cupful of cold water and persimmon mixture. Cool and freeze, using eight parts of ice to one part of salt. This makes two quarts.

Beating Eggs

When beating an egg for batter, yolk and white separately, try beating the white alone then dropping the yolk upon it, and beating the yolk. This requires but one dish and is an economy of time, the results being the same as if the yolk and white were beaten in separate dishes.

An abundant table from a thrifty kitchen

Your dining room will never guess how much money your kitchen is saving when you use Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Dishes made with Knox bring new bounty—new goodness to the table. Knox is amazingly economical in itself. One package is enough to make four different dishes—six servings of each. Knox is plain, unflavored, unsweetened, uncolored gelatine . . . it brings out the natural flavors of foods, never hides them. The Knox Recipe Books will introduce new ideas in your menus and new savings in your budget. Send for them.

Salmon or Tuna Fish Loaf
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine; ¼ cup cold water; 1½ tablespoonfuls melted butter; yolks of two eggs; ¾ cup milk; 1 teaspoonful salt; 2 tablespoonfuls mild vinegar or lemon juice; 1 can salmon, tuna or crabmeat; 1 teaspoonful mustard; few grains cayenne or paprika.

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Mix egg yolks, slightly beaten, with salt, mustard and cayenne; then add butter, milk and vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add soaked gelatine and salmon, separated into flakes. Turn into wet mold, chill and when firm unmold on platter. Garnish with crisp lettuce leaves.

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HAVE YOU MET THE LADY WHO NEVER READS THE ADVERTISEMENTS?

GO INTO her kitchen. The shelves are filled with familiar brands of soup and soap and foods of all sorts. Her electric iron and ice-box have been advertised regularly. So have her rugs and towels and table silver. *Somebody* must have been reading "the advertisements" . . . asking for known quality . . . buying the goods . . . giving them leadership.

Few women now are content to miss the marvelous comforts of the times. Almost every one is planning to make next year easier and pleasanter than this year. *You* read the advertisements with interest because in them you find the freshest news and the most practical ideas about keeping house—and about all other branches of the modern art of living.

Naturally, your interest and your confidence grow when you see the same product appearing over and over again. Improved . . . better now than ever, but an old friend, anyway. Something you can rely on to meet a need, and do a job.

Follow the advertisements in this paper carefully. They are full of interesting facts and useful ideas. They will save you time and money . . . and bring you better things

THE HOME FORUM

A Playroom Table

ONCE in a way I peep into the windows of a secondhand shop, and sometimes, provided the owner has a friendly and welcoming face, I walk inside and look around. I am not a collector of old furniture; and, if I were, I should hardly hope to find there anything of value to add to my collection. Not all secondhand shops are depositories for the treasures of antiquity nor does the object of my search come within the category of such things.

I am looking for an old deal table, with painted legs, of no particular period; and some day, among a medley of rusty old flatirons, unwieldy clotheshorses and gingerbread furniture, I hope to find one. Perhaps I should confess, in explanation, that my reasons for making such a search are mainly sentimental. I was once part owner in such a piece of furniture. Circumstances and the broad waters of the Atlantic Ocean separated us long ago. I cannot remember when this possession first came to us—my brothers and sisters had equal rights in the property—but it would seem that it awaited our arrival, for I have no recollection of a time when it did not occupy the center of our playroom floor. I suppose it was once new, but I cannot remember it as anything but old and shabby. It may be that the restless little feet of an earlier generation had already played havoc with the paint upon its sturdy legs and that other hands than ours had made crude carvings and splashed ink upon its surface.

The room in which this table stood bore slight resemblance to the model nursery of today with all its modern furnishings and kindergarten toys. Although the walls were hung with a paper that depicted the engaging story of "The House that Jack Built," it was portrayed in a rather conventional, early Victorian manner. Each separate incident was, I remember, encircled by a small wreath of pink and blue flowers. These chaste decorations appeared quite in keeping with the unsophisticated charm of "the maiden all forlorn"; but, when this same design was used as a frame for the figure of "the man all tattered and torn," despite the fact that his ragged garments were torn most discreetly and his stovepipe hat still bore some evidence of past respectability, only the thought of the romantic part he played in the story saved the situation. It must have taken some ingenuity to hang paper upon those walls, for they were so irregular in construction and so interspersed with large beams of unplaned timber that the task must have presented many problems. A modern interior decorator would, no doubt, have left the plaster walls and the old red oak uncovered, with a far more artistic result, and saved himself much tribulation. But where, then, would be the memories of "The House that Jack Built?"

Those irregular walls were fascinating in the firelight. I loved to watch the flickering shadows chasing in and out the nooks and crannies, queer shapes that danced out into the light for a moment, only to disappear again within the darkness. Sometimes they all seemed a part of the tale to which we were listening, for the hour before bedtime usually brought us a story from one of our parents.

It was my father who first brought the characters of Charles Dickens and Sir Walter Scott into our midst. He was a good reader and he knew how to bring into prominence those parts of the novels that would appeal to us. In the same way he picked out portions of the Old Testament, thrilling us with the manner in which he narrated the great events of ancient biblical history. My mother usually wove stories of her own, and these were perhaps our favorites, for she had a way of bringing the chief characters into relation with ourselves. They bore the names we liked best and did the very things we always longed to do.

What imaginative young people those parents of ours were! They imbued us all with something that lifted our lives, in thought at least, out of the commonplace into faery and adventure. Within the four walls of that room peculiarly ours, we enacted scenes so dramatically real to us that, in retrospection, it is hard to determine where what we heard of the adventures of others left off and our own imaginings began. There was some historic background to this room which, no doubt, lent wings to these flights of fancy. Antiquarians had decided that the house in which we lived had once formed a part of a medieval monastery. The remains of some beautiful old Gothic windows still decorated one of the outside walls of our nursery playroom and, although the opening must have been bricked up at the time when taxation forbade too many windows, the exquisite tracery and scroll work remained. Looking back through the years, I seem to see that strange old room as the stage setting for so many incidents that went toward the making of a happy childhood.

In every play we staged, the old table was the most important property. I cannot recall which one of my numerous brothers and sisters first thought of turning it upside down to convert it into a sleigh, wherein we were all to travel across the snow-covered steppes of Russia; but I do remember crouching beneath a shawl, with my hands over my ears to shut out the howls of the hungry wolf pack that followed close behind.

Without doubt, it was a brother who conceived the idea of running a stage across the Western prairies. Beset by warlike Indians, he drove us all safe and sound into the confines of the stockade. Even now it is hard for me to believe that, in reality, I have never heard the war-whoop of an Indian. Again our imagination worked a transformation. Only a grown-up would have seen in that bullet-ridden, arrow-splintered coach any semblance to an old nursery table.

So far it has not been my fortune to cruise among the islands of the South Seas; but, if that experience is ever vouchsafed to me, I do not know whether I shall enjoy it more than when we made believe to sail over an imaginary ocean with the same old table, flat upon its top, to act as the good schooner Hesperus. How many children, I wonder, have played a similar game, with broomstick to act as mast and tablecloth sails flapping in the breeze. How many children have used an old pair of bellows to simulate a gale?

Knowing how much we loved to makebelieve, a relative, who lived in London and moved in a gayer circle than my parents, sent us a large trunk of discarded dresses and hats. She must have gone among her friends and made a collection of the most colorful and ornate garments she could find. I shall never forget the thrill that we experienced when we first gazed upon the treasures that had come into our possession. There were ball gowns, I remember, that were doubtless old-fashioned, but we saw the grandeur of those shimmering satins and cascades of fairylike tulle and began to plan at once how we could impersonate different parts. My sisters and I fancied ourselves the heroines of Sir Walter Scott's stories. We arrayed ourselves in the glittering garments and one at a time mounted to the table and paraded back and forth, proudly trailing our long skirts behind us.

It must have been the advent of the trunk that gave rise to further ambition. We soon aspired to the drama. One of our number wrote a play. It may be that my grandfather was partially responsible, for he always encouraged us to put our thoughts and ideas on paper. Scholarly and studious himself, it was he who first taught us the magic beauty of words and pointed out that each one of these lovely units could be used to express some thought that came to us. He stimulated us in our efforts to write and, when we brought our crude little compositions to him for approval, he criticized them with such kindliness and consideration that our young ardor was never dampened nor our pride wounded. And so the old table became more ink-stained than ever.

Some day, I think, I shall find another table like the one I left behind so long ago. Somewhere I shall have a room waiting for it. No cover shall disguise its shabbiness, for I want to see the ink stains and the scars—inky ways like those that marked the trail of our own literary endeavors. I want to remember the scratching noise of our pens, and what it was that we wrote in the pages of those smudged old exercise books. And so I will keep my typewriter close at hand upon the table, for I must be ready to capture them if they ever return to me—those dreams we dreamed when we were very young.

G. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Quantity and Quality of Ornament

Ornamental design, if thoroughly mastered, can be applied to any craft, that is, if the student is gifted with an adequate measure of natural talent and perseverance. . . .

To learn how to design or to make and compose ornament is rather like learning to play a musical instrument; you must begin by simple exercises, repeating different notes in the same key, before proceeding to more difficult pieces. . . .

Ornament requires using sparingly or it loses its true value; open or plain spaces are as important as the ornament itself, being part of the decoration. What could be pictured worse than a lady entering a room covered with jewels from head to foot? They would lose all their interest and previous value and become commonplace, and however valuable the jewels might be in themselves, the whole effect would be simply an exhibition of vulgarity. Restraint and not diffusiveness is therefore the proper thing to aim for in the quantity and quality of ornament.

But a single jewel of right proportion and colour to harmonise with the dress would enrich it, and the plain colour of the dress would enhance the value of the jewel. . . .

How absurd pictures look hung against a wall-paper with natural representation of flowers upon it, the flowers simply "jumping" off the wall; the wall-paper should only form a background for the pictures and furniture in the room. How beautiful the old Greek honeysuckle border or frieze is! Simplicity itself, with just the right amount of ornament and space; full of repose, which is given by the repetition and upright stability of the design.

The same qualities are found in all the finest old designs; it is their simplicity of design which makes them so pleasing.—JOHN W. WARSWORTH, in "Designing From Plant Forms."

Courtesy The Chicago Galleries Association, Chicago, Illinois

Mexican Fiesta: From a Painting by Charles P. Killgore

Juliana Horatia Ewing

What a name to live up to! It had to be all or nothing on her books, a solemn-sounding mouthful; but no one who knew her ever called her that. To them she was always "Julie"—a simple, child-loving woman, with many sisters and brothers whom she taught and loved and wrote for. That was the way her stories all began, and that was why all children liked to read them. They came out in the magazine, delightfully named "Aunt Judy's"—an echo of "Julie"—which the sisters edited together. Great artists illustrated the stories, and their drawings have the same childish grace. Could anything be more fetching than the two little maidens in beaver bonnets, gravely counting out their money, taken from Julie and her sister in their childhood, which illustrates "A Flat Iron for a Farthing."

Even Ruskin condescended to praise it. "Old-fashioned as red-tipped daisies and more precious than rubies," was his flattering, if somewhat mixed, description of the dainty drawing. He might have given the author even greater praise for her doctrine, that, if you could express yourself in one word, you must not use two—a theory which she most admirably carried into practice. Yet, even when fame came to her, she remained the most modest of creatures. It never occurred to her that anyone could possibly want the manuscripts of her tales or think them of value, so she gayly used the wrong side of the paper to write on or threw them all away, laughing when her sisters rescued them from the flames.

But, then, "Julie" was never like other people, either in her ways or in her wall papers. The workman, coming to cover the drawing-room with the ornate and flowery paper of the period, was staggered when told to paint the walls with a plain distemper of one color. Obeying, he retired, only to reappear a little later with the humble request that he might see how it looked with the pictures up. Result: astonishment, delight, conversion! And the triumph of "Julie." That was her way, and she made her house beautiful wherever she was. She carried a sense of home with her everywhere, and she went far; but hers was never the typical house of the mid-Victorian wall paper, and her stories survived both.

Twilight Dust

She sweeps with many - colored brooms,
And leaves the shreds behind;
Oh, housewife in the evening west,
Come back, and dust the pond!

You dropped a purple ravelling in,
You dropped an amber thread;
And now you've littered all the East
With duds of emerald!

And still she plies her spotted brooms,
And still the aprons fly,
Till brooms fade softly into stars—
And then I come away.

—From "The Complete Poems of EMILY DICKINSON."

Bohův zákon odlesku

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

PŘI vysvětlení svého výroku, že je něco, co on nazývá "silná náklonnost ku zdraví," jeden vynikající lékař užil za ilustraci olovem vypíněný kýl plachetní lodi. Když větry a bouře narazí na plachty a způsobí naklonění lodi, olovem vypíněný kýl vede ji k narovnání do kolmé polohy. Právě tak, pravil v podstatě, když choroba a nemoc útočí na smrtelníky, tato "náklonnost ku zdraví", která působí bez ohledu na každou formu léčení, vede k jejich uzdravení. Lékař nazval tuto moc silou přírody.

Křesťanská Věda odhaluje duchovní faktum, že je to moc Boha, vždy působící zákon Boha, který drží v stálé harmonii vše, co skutečně existuje. Povaha Božího zákona je naznačená v první kapitole Genesis, kde čteme, že "stvořil Bůh člověka k obrazu svému." Obraz je jako jeho originál a má vždy ku svému originálu tento neměnivý vztah dokonalého souladu. Protože tento vztah je neměnivý, beře na sebe povahu zákona, neboť odvozením zákon znamená "to, co je položeno, ustanoveno neb ustáleno," proto upevněné, a je neměnivé. Bůh tedy stvořil člověka poddaného tomuto zákonu odlesku; a člověk, poslušný tomuto požadavku, vždy vyjadřuje svého Stvořitele. Proto následuje, že když Bůh se nikdy nemění a je vždy dokonalý, člověk podle Jeho obrazu se neodchyluje od božského vzoru dokonalosti, ani nemůže mu nedostačiti a je "ke všelikému skutku dobrému hotový." Přes veškeré svědectví hmotného smyslu, Bohův člověk existuje veskrze celou věčnost při bodu dokonalosti, protože neměnivý zákon odlesku jej tam drží.

Člověk, jsa stvořen k obrazu Boha, je zachován před vším zlem. Obraz neb odlesk, který je vždy jako originál, mohl by býti porušen neb zničen jenom kdyby originál byl porušen neb zničen; ale Bůh, kterého člověk zobrazuje, je nezmařitelný a věčný. Tedy faktum, že Bůh stvořil člověka ku Svému obrazu ospravedlňuje a podporuje závěrek, který Mrs. Eddy tak jasně a přesvědčivě předložila, jmenovité, že skutečný člověk je úplně osvobozen ode všeho zla, od hříchu, nemoci a smrti. Zákon odlesku je zákon dokonalé ochrany pro vše, co skutečně existuje; a porozumění tohoto fakta přináší svobodu a osvobození všem, již s porozuměním činí si nároky na tuto ochranu.

Křesťanští Vědci denně dokazují, že tato duchovní fakta jsou pravdivá a prakticky pomocná. Užitím tohoto zákona Boha, student Křesťanské Vědy jednou přemohl velice znepokojující tělesnou nesnáz, jejíž léčení trvalo několik měsíců. Ale asi o rok posději nesnáz se vrátila a přinesla s sebou sugesci, že bude nutná druhá dlouhá bitva. Avšak velice rychle přišlo ujištění, že zákon Boha, skrze jehož užití léčení bylo provedeno dříve, stále ještě působí se stejnou mocí. Faktum toto bylo viděno jako skutečnost tak jasně, že uzdravení ihned následovalo a ukázalo se býti trvalým.

Zákon Boha nepřemáhá druhé zákony jenom proto, že je silnější, nýbrž proto, že zákony Boha jsou jediné pravé zákony, neboť On jediné je schopen upevniti a vynutiti neodolatelné požadavky. Protože Bůh, božská Mysl, je všemohoucím, jedinou mocí, jedinou autoritou, je On jediným původem zákona. Povaha tohoto zákona patrně musí býti odvislou na povaze Tvůrce zákona a musí jej vyjadřovati. Proto Mrs. Eddy praví nám v "Smíšených Spisech," str. 259: "Cokoliv zdá se býti zákonem, ale nebeře na sebe povahu Boha, není zákon, nýbrž je tím, čím ho Ježíš prohlásil, 'lhář a otec lži.'" A dodává, "Bůh je zákon života, ne smrti; zdraví, ne choroby; dobra, ne zla."

Dining Out in Persia

We will now leave ruins and puzzling pilgrimages alone, and will accept an invitation to a substantial Persian dinner with Hussein-Ali-Khan, known by the title of Nusrat-al-Mamalik, and probably the richest man in the province of Kerman. At great expense and trouble, this man bought an English carriage, for the pleasure of driving in which he actually made a road several miles long. He kindly sent the carriage for the Consul and me to drive to his place, and had relays of horses halfway on the road so that we could gallop the whole way. He has planted trees all along the new road, and brought water down from the hills by a canal along the roadside in order to provide sufficient moisture to make them grow.

When we reached Fatahad—that was the name of the village close to which our host's country residence stood—we alighted at a most beautiful avenue of high trees on either side of a long tank of limpid water, in which gracefully floated dozen of swans and ducks. We were met at the gate by our host, a charming old fellow, and his son, Mahommed-Ali-Khan, a most intelligent young man. Surrounded by a crowd of servants we were shown around the beautiful garden, with its rare plants from all parts of the world, its well-cared-for flowers, and its fruit trees of every imaginable kind. There was a handsome house built in semi-European style and with European furniture in it. On a table in the dining-room were spread a great many trays of sweets. After the usual compliments, dinner was brought in by a long row of attendants, who carried tray after tray full of delicacies, part of which they deposited on the table, the rest on the floor.

Our host, with much modesty, asked us to sit at the table, and he and his Persian friends sat themselves on the floor. We—the Consul, the two other Englishmen, residents of Kerman, and myself, however, — declined to take advantage of his offer and declared that we should all sit on the floor in the best Persian style, an attention which was greatly appreciated by our host and his friends. . . .

The Persians themselves eat with their fingers, which they duly wash before beginning their meals, but we were given silver forks and spoons and best English knives. Really to enjoy a Persian meal, however, one's fingers are quite unapproachable by any more civilised device.

The most sensible part of a Persian meal is its comparative lack of method and order, anybody picking wherever he likes from the many dishes displayed in the centre of the room and all round him.—A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR, in "Across Coveted Lands."

Go, Lovely Stars

Go, lovely stars; sink, sink, pale moon,
For the city dawn is coming to England
In her white, beautiful robes—
It is the morn of morns,
And the birds are singing
That a ship is due at Dover,
O, a ship is due at Dover,
And my love, my love, is aboard!

A. E. JOHNSON.

A Wise Old Barn

There is a serene and philosophic quality about that ancient great barn which makes a city man's tense absorption in fussy details, manufactured by himself, seem rather out of perspective.

For generations it has gazed over hayfields and orchard, sloping away to the ever-changing river. It has watched the brown fields quicken to living green each recurring spring; watched the vigorous burge grass shoot up from earth's thrust under rain and sun, till the blossoming heads sway in the sou'west breeze at the height of a man's upper thigh; watched a procession of bronzed laborers mowing, raking, turning, loading the great wagonfuls, which its generous doors swing wide to receive and store for its many dependents. Many generations of blue-backed, red-breasted swallows have built their mud cliff-dwellings along the hand-hewn rafters supporting the high roof; fluttering, cooing pigeons know every traffic regulation of the aerial highways to the lofty front doors and storm-porches. . . .

The main procession, too, has worn deep, shiny furrows between the knots of the first-growth pine floors. Old men and children, youths and hired men—half a dozen generations and four widely separated families, have here performed the farmer's morning and evening rites, . . . have stuffed it full of the harvested fruits of their toil, have passed within it a large part of their working lives.

A very wise old barn to be well into its second century of ceaseless observation of these manifold stirring activities—yet to have uttered no word the while.

It has a friendly mien at all times and at all seasons. Perhaps it is most home-like, as I have indicated, at half-past five of a zero morning. The constellations overhead seem like lights shining through pattern pricked in rich blue velvet, as one runs across from the low-dormered farm-house, lantern in hand, beating fingers and rubbing ears nipped by the gripping cold even in these few minutes.

The old barn stands fast asleep on its feet in the starlight, quiet, peaceful, dreaming of past pleasures.—From "O Rare Content," by HENRY W. LANIER.

London—To Portofino

This is a swift exchange from London's clamour—
From London's fog, and blatancy, and fumes,
From all the ceaseless rattle, thought and glamour—
From dreary lurid streets, and cheerless rooms.
Two days — or less, of speeded changing hours,
Bluer and sunnier skies at every mile—
Whilst lamposts change to trees, and trees to flowers—
And every passing picture is a smile:
To Portofino, sheltered home of leisure,
Fringed by ireed hillsides, blessed by plenteous peace,
Where golden moments are a lasting treasure,
And troubles — adumbrated — have surcease.
In shady porches, by the quayside sitting—
Staid fisher gossips—ever busy knitting.

DUDLEY STOW.

God's Law of Reflection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PROMINENT physician in explaining his statement that there is what he called a "strong bias toward health," used the illustration of the leaded keel of a sailing vessel. When the winds and storms strike against the sails and cause the boat to tip, the leaded keel tends to bring it back to an upright position. Just so, he said in substance, when sickness and disease attack mortals, this "bias toward health" which acts irrespective of any form of treatment, tends to restore them to health. The doctor called this power a force of nature.

Christian Science reveals the spiritual fact that it is the power of God, the ever operating law of God that holds in perpetual harmony all that really exists. The nature of God's law is indicated in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read that "God created man in his own image." An image is like its original, and it always bears to its original this unchanging relationship of perfect accord. Because this relation is unchanging, it partakes of the nature of law, for by derivation law means "that which is laid, set, or fixed," therefore established, and is unchanging. God created man, then, subject to this law of reflection; and man, obedient to this requirement, always expresses his Maker. It follows therefore, that since God never changes, and is always perfect, man in His image neither deviates from nor falls short of the divine standard of perfection, and is "throughly furnished unto all good works." Notwithstanding all the evidence of material sense, God's man exists throughout all eternity at the point of perfection, because the unchanging law of reflection holds him there.

Man, being made in God's own image, is preserved from all evil. An image or reflection, being always like its original, could be impaired or destroyed only by impairing or destroying the original; but God, whom man reflects, is indestructible and eternal. The fact, then, that God made man in His own image justifies and supports the conclusion which Mrs. Eddy has so clearly and convincingly presented, namely, that the real man is completely exempt from all evil, from sin, disease, and death. The law of reflection is a law of perfect protection to all that really exists; and the understanding of this fact brings freedom and deliverance to all who understandingly claim that protection.

Christian Scientists are daily proving these spiritual facts to be true and practically helpful. Through the application of this law of God, a student of Christian Science once overcame a very annoying physical difficulty, the healing extending over some months. About a year later, however, the difficulty returned, bringing with it the suggestion that another long battle would be necessary. But very quickly came the reassurance that the law of God, through the application of which the healing had been accomplished on the former occasion, was still operating with the same power. This fact was realized so clearly that the healing followed immediately, and it has proved to be permanent.

It is not that God's law is merely stronger than other laws and so overcomes them, but rather that God's laws are the only true laws, for He alone is capable of establishing and enforcing irresistible requirements. Since, being omnipotent, God, divine Mind, is the only power, the only authority, He is therefore the only source of law. The character of that law must obviously depend upon and express the character of the Lawmaker. Accordingly Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 259), "Whatever appears to be law, but partakes not of the nature of God, is not law, but is what Jesus declared it, 'a liar, and the father of it.'" And she adds, "God is the law of Life, not of death; of health, not of sickness; of good, not of evil."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Going for a Shilling

Ann was sauntering round the market in search of vegetables, when she came upon a corner where the scene was obviously laid for an auction sale. This was unusual, as auctions were normally held in another place. Because an auction is as a rare scent in Ann's nostrils, she at once thrust thoughts of vegetables from her and started to investigate the exhibits. It was not long before there appeared another hunter, as keen of nose and as short of money as herself.

She was both glad and sorry to meet him, for they usually ran to earth the same quarry, and Ann often suspected the old man of standing down to give her a chance. He was a retired artisan, who bought and sold odds and ends as a hobby. He had no great knowledge of antiques, but he had an eye and a feeling for the real article and invariably stumbled upon the gems of any sale.

On this occasion Ann asked, as usual, "Anything interesting?" for she had not then penetrated the jungle of furniture to where the smaller articles lay. He said there wasn't much, but there was a little old jug that he thought, perhaps— It hadn't any mark on it, he told Ann, as they went to inspect it where it lay on a little table, rather pushed into a corner, among a pile of rubbish. It was certainly a nice little jug and undoubtedly old, but neither of them could judge its value. The old man decided to bid for it, and Ann looked over the other groups of bric-a-brac.

It was then that she saw the ship. Her ship, of course; no one else's. That ship had reposed, for a long time past, on a mantelshelf in Ann's cottage in Spain. The bottle lay upon its side on a wooden stand, and inside was the tiny five-master, with its delicate thread-work of rigging, set firmly on a sea of painted wax. Around the ship of Ann's dreams were grouped the articles comprising the remainder of the lot: a red glass vase in the form of a lily, two red glass vases with frilled edges and a pair of white china boots upon which was inscribed in gilt letters: "A present from Swansea."

Ann and her friend continued their search, but there was nothing else of interest; so Ann left, her friend promising to bid for the bottled ship for her if she were not there in time. Ann thanked him, having every intention of being present when the sale started.

The sale was due to start at two o'clock, but a relative unexpectedly invited herself to share Ann's luncheon. She had, however, to leave "about two," she said, and Ann was secretly relieved. Unfortunately "about two" was spun out until a quarter past two, the lady becoming voluble about a new coat which she had just bought or was just going to buy. Ann dutifully assumed the correct rapt expression, but her thoughts were with the little ship, which might at any moment disappear over the horizon into some alien port.

"And, my dear, it has bands of leather on the pockets and a pleat at each side!"

"Yes, lovely," Ann murmured despairingly. (Supposing Mr. Peters were late, too—and they always put up those odd lots first!)

Ann was free to dash to the market just in time to find the ship going up. There were only about a dozen people there at this early stage, mostly ancients leaning heavily on knotted walking sticks, and a sprinkling of women marketers who, laden as they were with packages, had been unable to resist the sight of armchairs and sofas spread invitingly in their path.

The auctioneer described the lot. "I daresay," he said heavily, "that little ship in the bottle is worth a couple of pounds. You and I wouldn't like to make it for a couple of pounds, anyhow!" The women shoppers looked at each other and giggled fatly, as though to say: "He will have his joke!"

Nobody seemed anxious to bid, but at last Mr. Peters reluctantly murmured, "Shilling," as though to humor the auctioneer. A little more patter by that gentleman and, no other bid forthcoming, the lot was knocked down to Ann, via her friend, for one shilling.

She could hardly wait until next day. Poor Ann, accustomed to see Crown Derby plates and other delectable objects wafted out of her reach by the gestures of the dealers, to have actually secured a nice little bargain at last! Elation gave way to panic. Supposing a clumsy helper dropped the bottle! She could almost hear the crash of glass.

But no one dropped the ship; no fire broke out in the market-place. Ann fetched her treasure away safely next morning, and it now rests in safe harborage upon her mantelshelf. The Swansea boots and the red glass vases she quietly dropped into a convenient dustbin on the way home.

K. E. L.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS SEEK $600,000 TO RELIEVE STRESS

Want U. S. to Lend Them Half and Give Them the Other Half to Work With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Sept. 10—The islands of St. Thomas and St. John will ask the Federal Government to grant them a loan of $300,000 and to make them a gift of a similar amount to assist them in tiding over the present economic stress, according to a resolution introduced into the Colonial Council of the islands by the fourth appointed member, Mr. Valdemar A. Miller.

If the amounts are granted, the total will be used for repairing municipal buildings, improving sewerage and water systems and rebuilding streets and roads in a lasting manner, over a period of five years.

The loan is to be sought free of interest and if it cannot be granted free of interest then at a very low rate, payable over a minimum period of 25 years with annual installments of not less than $10,000.

The money is to be expended under the direction of the Governor and the municipality is to pledge itself to set aside a part of local revenues each year as a guarantee for repayment of the loan.

There is considerable alarm here among commercial and business circles because of the termination on June 20, 1934, of a franchise granted to the National Bank of the Danish West Indies, the only commercial bank operating in the islands, by the Danish Government. The franchise was granted in 1904 for a period of 30 years. It is feared that if the bank should withdraw it will cause the collapse of all business on islands.

The Colonial Council for St. Thomas and St. John has adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to petition the Department of the Interior to enter into negotiation with the bank to either extend its present franchise for a period of 10 years or to grant it a new franchise for the protection of the interests of the people of the the islands.

It was recalled that Mr. Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States bureau of efficiency, endeavored to get an American banking concern to establish a bank in the islands but although he interviewed the executives of several American banks, not one of them was willing to establish a branch in the Virgin Islands.

The resolution as adopted states:

"Whereas the cessation of the aid bank's activities will prove highly detrimental to the economic life of these islands,

"Whereas it is an indisputable fact that the establishment of the said bank in these islands has proved of untold benefit to the commerce and population at large, through the generous facilities granted by it at all times,

"Whereas, we cannot regard the loss of such assistance with anything but dismay;

"Whereas, it is our solemn conviction that the expiration of the bank's franchise and the consequent closing of its activities will so affect the commercial interests of these islands as to bring all business to a hopeless standstill, and likewise the probable foreclosure of loans on many estates and properties;" . . .

The bank is capitalized at $1,000,000, all of which has been subscribed by five Danish banks. It pays 3 per cent per annum on savings and 1 per cent per annum on checking accounts.

France Shifts to Dominating Position

* * *

Financial Status Gives Nation the Whip Hand

* * *

Change to Poincaré Policy Foreseen

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

into the Ministry are highly significant. M. Gignoux, editor of the Journal Industrielle, is properly reguarded as an economic expert, while M. François-Poncet doubtless represents big business. M. François-Poncet's appointment indeed recalls that of M. Charles Laurent after the war. It is on economic terrain that France and Germany, it is believed, can meet, and as it is France which is more powerful and Germany more necessitious, it is possible that the French industrial oligarchy will be able to impose its directives.

Coal and iron constituted the primordial problem of France and Germany. Instead of circling in empty air, Franco-German relations may again come down to earth. As yet these whispers are perhaps unsubstantial, but it is nevertheless worth noting that in political circles there is talk of a change in French methods and the prospect of a Franco-German understanding on concrete foundations.

Mere political debates, which lead nowhere and which indeed, though couched in terms of peace, often arouse feelings of disappointment, resentment and anger, will be set aside. M. Laval, if he lasts, will be a continuator rather of the work of M. Poincaré than of M. Briand

Felt Also in England

But not only in Germany will the effect of France's patient waiting be felt. The fact that the British were compelled to have resource to French finance cannot be without influence. In the first place England will be absorbed by its own affairs. In the second place it will hesitate before opposing France in the present circumstances on the major political questions of Europe.

Though the judgment of the World Court on the Austro-German customs union was ambiguous and looked like a political compromise rather than a purely legal decision, France won its case. It was in Austria that financial troubles began, with the collapse of the Creditanstalt. Germany could not help. It was quickly to find itself in grave difficulties. England helped, though its own crisis was imminent. When that crisis came, the Bank of England pressed Austria for repayment. Therefore France alone remains as the country in Europe with means to assist Austria—doubtless on definite terms, as in 1922.

In Hungary it is more than ever apparent that France by its riches, has obtained a diplomatic triumph. Hungary wants money and it cannot find it, as before, in London. It is to Paris it is compelled to turn. Italy, with whom it had special arrangements, is powerless. No wonder Count Bethlen, who had been Prime Minister for 10 years, felt it better to step down and give a free hand to his successor, Count Julius Karolyi.

Gain Hold in Balkans

Over Czechoslovakia and Rumania, the French appear to have regained their influence. Moreover, though at present the proposed Franco-Russian pact is obscure and it is difficult to see precisely how it will affect relations with Poland and Germany, it is understood that at once French commercial aims and political security will be achieved by the Franco-Russian negotiations.

Thus, though it is possible there will be other changes, it is true on present facts to suggest that France has won the "war" in 1931. It is the dominating power in Europe. It owes its success neither to military might nor to diplomacy. It owes it to its financial strength.

This financial strength in a needy world it puts at the service of its policy. The principal French object is to secure real and not merely oratorical accord with Germany. At the proper moment it will, it hopes, give financial help to Germany on a considerable scale in return for formal assurances that status quo will be maintained in Europe and for economic agreements of a vast and variable character.

Negotiating Their Scrip Salary New Study for Chicago Teachers

Limited Acceptance of Emergency 'Money' Calls for Various Maneuvers That May Give Pedagogues New Insight Into 'High Finance'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — If school-teachers could eat gold watches and chains, or pay their rent in fishing tackle and baseball bats, or wear men's tailored suits instead of the Eugénie mode, they might face their wiggling pupils in a little more cheerful mood this fall.

But to find a market for their scrip, which is the only type of payment any of them have received since last April, is a problem. With the exception of a jewelry store, a few sporting goods shops, men's tailor shops, railroads, and several other stores, no one will accept their scrip in payment for merchandise.

With a purse bulging with these certificates, each the size of a sheet of writing paper, some $10 denominations, others $25, $50 and $100, the teacher steps out on the avenue to make her necessary purchases. If she should want shoes, there is a store which will sell her a pair, but only if she presents a $10 certificate, which will mean only a dollar or two cash in change. If, however, she takes a friend along and buys two pairs of shoes, the store will accept a $25 certificate, giving her the change. It is understood that the friend will give her the cash for the extra pair.

Not Bought Every Day

But shoes are not bought every day in the year. If she should want tennis racquets, footballs or anything in the sporting goods line, she can have her scrip accepted at one such store. Or she might take her brother into a certain tailor shop and fit him out in a tailor-made suit.

Banks will not take her paper payment because they claim they cannot get tied up with paper which is not liquid, and which cannot be used or discounted and which bears no maturity date.

Although a committee of State Street merchants have been studying the question of how to help the teachers, at the present time none of the big down-town department stores will accept scrip. If they were suddenly to let down the bars and accept it, as one State Street merchant explained, it would mean a tremendous rush of buyers taking out merchandise and leaving the stores with paper which they would be obliged to turn into cash for their own creditors.

If all the teachers and other board of education employees, including janitors, engineers, office clerks and stenographers were to spend their entire salaries for one month for merchandise it would mean approximately $4,250,000 flowing into the coffers of the city's shops. This tremendous buying power has been practically shut off, amounting to somewhat of an unpremeditated buyers' strike. The best that the State Street department stores can do at present, it was stated, is to carry teachers' credit accounts.

Turning Into Cash

One of the best sources for turning scrip into cash has been the Commonwealth Edison Company and the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company. A teacher can take her gas bill and a scrip of $25 denomination, pay the bill, say $1.50, and get $23.50 cash in change. Then she can walk down the street to the light company, pay her electric bill of $2.50 or so with another certificate and get $22.50 in cash as change. This would help tremendously especially if she could collect her neighbors' gas and light bills paying each one separately and each with a new piece of $25 scrip thus piling up considerable change.

But the ruling is that only the gas and light bill bearing the same name that appears on the certificate can be paid in scrip. Thus one trip per month is the limit.

Approximately $7,000,000 worth of scrip has been issued by the board of education to date, it was stated at the secretary's office yesterday. Of this amount about $2,250,000 was taken by school teachers, $1,750,000 by other employees and $3,000,000 went to contractors.

A ray of hope beamed on Wednesday when the board of education decided to redeem $350,000 worth of scrip. Although only a drop in the bucket compared to the total amount owed to teachers since their last pay day in April, the action of the board has tended to give more confidence in the paper payment. The first certificates issued will be paid by this cash, which was obtained from summer school tuition and other miscellaneous sources.

Just why an increasing number of applications have been made for scrip payment is a matter of speculation. It may be because of more straitened circumstances, or because of increased confidence in the scrip. Or it may be that teachers are convinced that payment is a long way off, and they do not want to lose the interest which would otherwise accrue on the scrip. Scrip does not pay any interest unless applied for. On the date that it is issued to the teacher it begins bearing interest at 6 per cent.

World Court Month by Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Norway has made its bow to the World Court by re-establishing a Norwegian legation at The Hague which was abolished in 1923. It did this solely for the purpose of handling Norway's case before the World Court in the Greenland controversy, so that, properly speaking, Norway has not established a legation to the Netherlands, but to the World Court. This illustrates the increasing importance which is being attached to the Court.

* * *

The Court in August issued an order fixing the time limit for the submission of the written proceedings in the Danish-Norwegian-Greenland case, so that the hearings in this case before the Court will be held not earlier than October, 1932. It appears that on both sides quite a number of agents and counsels are being appointed.

* * *

It cost the Court considerable effort, study and time to arrive at the advisory opinion on the proposed German-Austrian régime, pronounced on Sept. 5, when the count by a margin of one vote declared against the plan. After the public hearings, which lasted exactly two and a half weeks, were concluded, the Court held private six-hour sessions daily for nearly a whole month. This need not surprise anybody, considering the highly intricate and at the same time delicate nature of the question that had to be dealt with.

* * *

Since the time limit for the filing of written observations in the Swiss-French free zones case expires in September, a public hearing will be given to this question in October. Then the representatives of each government can present their reply to whatever observations may be filed by the counter party. In conformity with the statute of the Court, which says that the judges who begin a case must finish it, the World Court for this special occasion will be composed as it was in December, 1930.

* * *

The first case which the Court has to handle is the advisory case relating to railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland. The hearings start Sept. 16.

* * *

After this the Court, in the course of its present session, will deal with the request for an advisory opinion addressed to it by the Council of the League of Nations concerning the treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin and speech in the territory of Danzig.

As the Free City of Danzig has no national among the members of the Court, the Senate of the Free City has informed the Court that, availing itself of the right conferred upon it by the statute and rules of the Court, it has appointed as judge ad hoc in the case, Prof. Dr. Viktor Bruns, director of the Institute of Foreign Public Law and of International Law at Berlin. Dr. Bruns, who was counsel and agent for Austria in the German-Austrian customs union case, acted as judge ad hoc in an earlier case, in 1928.

Alpine Hospice 8000 Feet up in Snows To Open Branch in Himalayan Peaks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The Hospice du Grand St. Bernard on the Swiss-Italian frontier, which has succored and sheltered travelers gratuitously for more than nine centuries, has decided to duplicate its service in Tibet.

The branch hospice will be erected in a section of the Himalaya range above Upper Makong, and its purpose will be to shelter wayfarers across those mountains and to carry on the tradition of free service to all comers, which was begun by Bernard de Menthon in the tenth century and carried on without interruption on the great St. Bernard Pass in Switzerland to the present time.

Two representatives of the hospice set out in November, 1930, to visit Tibet and investigate the need and possibilities for the extension of their work in that region. They went by ship to Indo-China, thence by train to Hunan-Fu in the Chinese Republic, and after that by caravan to the snow line, where they took to their skis. These were new to the inhabitants of the region, who named them "boats for snow." All along the way they were favorably received. On their return to Switzerland in July, 1931, they reported their findings to the meeting of the congregation, which then decided in favor of opening a new hospice in Asia.

It is thought probable that part of the world-famed pack of powerful, short-haired dogs, especially bred at the St. Bernard Hospice for assisting with rescue work in the snow, will be taken to Tibet to found new kennels there.

Many changes have taken place in the life of the original hospice in the last 20 years due to the building of a good road across the pass, which is practicable for motor traffic in the summer, the installation of electricity, plumbing, central heating and the telephone. In order that the hospitality of the hospice proper may be reserved for those who need it most, foot travelers in search of work, one building is now turned over during the summer months to a Swiss hotel keeper for the use of motorists. A stay in the hospice is limited to one night's lodging and three excellent meals. For this no bill is presented; one is not even required to sign the register. Several thousand are entertained gratuitously every year. The maximum capacity of the building is 600 guests.

The St. Bernard Pass, 8000 feet above sea level, is one of the highest inhabited spots in Europe; its climate is comparable to that of Spitsbergen in the arctic zone. In severe winters the snow has 30 feet deep around the buildings, covering the hospice up to its third story.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN BNOW

NEW ENGLAND could attract more summer visitors from the middle West if railroad fares were made on the same basis as prevails to New York. Summer tourist fares to the latter city are 1½ times the one-way fare, thus making possible a rate of $49.05 from Chicago and $57.69 from St. Louis.

To Boston, there are no round-trip summer rates, the charge being double the one-way fare. There are, however, tourist fares to Marblehead and Hingham, Mass., the railroads having selected these points as typical ones to which to sell tickets, despite the fact that the travelers' objective is Boston and they merely go to these suburban points, when necessary, to validate their tickets. So, to Marblehead there is a summer fare of $61.25 from Chicago and of $72.34 from St. Louis, these rates being substantially greater than the New York rates. If the basis employed were only 1½ times the one-way fare to Boston, it is obvious that New England would attract more summer visitors from the Midwest.

The question is one for the railroads—Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and the New Haven—to adjust. It is of even greater importance to hotel men, merchants and local chambers of commerce.

Ticket Validations

Refuting emphatically the comments heretofore made concerning ticket validations, Mr. H. W. Siddall, chairman, Transcontinental Passenger Association, writes that the passenger "is put to no inconvenience or loss of time" in performing this certification; that the restrictions imposed make it difficult to defeat the validation requirements; and that it would be impossible to have conductors handle this feature. He adds that "an exposition of this subject through the press would not seem to accomplish anything constructive."

From several eminent passenger officers of railroads come a different report, however, in which the objections of passengers are sustained and the hint given that a thorough revision of present methods is in order.

Off-Line Offices

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its investigations of railroad practices to determine the efficiency and economy of rail operations, has turned its attention to traffic expenses, specifically those pertaining to "off-line" offices. Total traffic expenditures last year aggregated $128,000,000. So far as the off-line offices go there can be no question that they constitute one of the most important functions of a railway freight or passenger department. No organization with anything to sell can confine its operations to its own bailiwick; it must reach out into more distant territories.

Exploiting a Territory

Further, the off-line offices do more than merely represent a railway. They serve to exploit the entire region served by that road. The Fifth Avenue offices in New York, with ground floor space, have done more to "sell" the West to prospective tourists than any single factor other than newspaper advertising. This also has brought money into that territory other than that received by the railroads themselves. In normal years these offices pay for themselves several times over and fully justify their raison d'être.

Without this representation, the western roads would attract far fewer passengers. There may be reasons unknown to the writer for the commission's investigation, but basically, the "sales-outposts" of the railroads are as indispensable as to any other organization with something to sell. The best evidence of this is the public demand for their reopening following the close of federal rail control in 1920.

The Wandering Freight Car

Central Vermont freight car No. 41488 finally reached "home" after 28 months of constant wanderings, which took it into every state, and every province of Canada except Nova Scotia, and going even to Mexico. Built at Pittsburgh in 1929, it commenced its travels, and although built for automobile use it has carried wheat, pulpwood and other commodities. It has traveled 38,000 miles. The record of its meanderings is a tribute to the efficient manner of keeping car records, which makes it possible for cars to be located wherever they may be. Also, the "per diem" payments of $1 a day for use of other roads' cars are settled on the basis of such records.

Football Business

Intersectional football games are sources of joy to harassed rail passenger officials for they invariably mean increased travel, but the invasion of West Point by Louisiana State University on Nov. 7 will probably mean the biggest football movement ever handled by railroads considering both volume and distance—even exceeding that of the several hundred Texans whom the Baltimore & Ohio brought to New York last year for a game. At present, 1400 Louisianans, including Gov. Huey P. Long and the cadet corps of Louisiana State University, are scheduled to come north in five special trains, moving over the New York Central Lines from St. Louis to New York and return.

Open Observations Approved

Another defender of the open observation cars has written this department in approbation of this type of car. Mr. Gerrit Fort, president of Raymond & Whitcomb Company, says: "I am thoroughly in accord with your opinion about the glassed-in observation platforms, which seems to me to be merely an extension of the observation car with a slightly different type of floor covering and chair." To vary the theme, the writer welcomes letters objecting to the open-end observations, if any objectors can be found.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Southern Railway now has double daily service between Nashville and New York, the southbound cars leaving New York in the Pennsylvania's 11:10 a. m. and 9:05 p. m. trains. The Southern also is operating through sleepers from Asheville to Fort Worth, moving via Memphis and the Missouri Pacific. The Birmingham Special now leaves Washington at 4:45 p. m., arriving Atlanta at 10 a. m. and Birmingham 2 p. m. next day. Copies of this newspaper are carried in that train.

An improved service was established a few months ago by the German State Railways, affording through train service from Berlin-Amsterdam to the Riviera and Naples.

A further depletion of passenger traffic by rail is seen in the fact that the Newark (N. J.) airport handled 11,145 passengers in July, of whom 4600 arrived and departed on the Ludington Line, serving New York-Baltimore-Washington.

Explorers to 'Can' Aurora Borealis Colors

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Canned, but in their natural colors, the northern lights are likely to be brought to America's silver screens this fall with the success of an expedition which sets out today for the Far North.

Headed by Capt. Flavel M. Williams, the party plans to photograph the aurora borealis in color movies and study its relation to the Heaviside layer, the strata or ionised atmosphere which deflects radio and telegraph signals.

RAILROADS TO FIGURE ANNUAL DEPRECIATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today notified railroad and telephone company accounting departments that by Jan. 1, 1933, they must be prepared to figure annual depreciation of their properties.

This method of accounting has been followed by telephone companies in the past but railroads have, in most instances, omitted calculation of depreciation of their property until time to replace it. The decision is a revision of portions of findings made in December, 1926, but never put into effect.

IDAHO GETS FIRST SNOW

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 10 (AP)—First snow of the season fell yesterday in the high reaches of the Boise National Forest.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Jessie B. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.
Philo C. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Adah M. Beagley, Rochester, N. Y.
William J. Beagley, Rochester, N. Y.
W. M. Henley, Elgin, Ill.
Mrs. M. S. Beals, Chicago, Ill.
M. S. Beals, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. William W. Smith, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mary Markey, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucille T. Just, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Vinnie A. Hurst, Eastlake, Fla.
Joseph F. Munold, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Martha Klatschken, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. M. Hawiett, San Francisco, Calif.
Robert Evans, Randolph, Mass.
Miss Martha P. Babcock, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Mrs. C. S. Starkweather, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

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A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person ..... $2.00 a day and up
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
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From June 1 to October 1

	Per Day
One room, with bath, for one	$3.50-$4.50
One room, with bath, for two	4.50- 6.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath for two	5.00- 6.00
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath for three	7.00-10.00
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath for four	10.00-12.00

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Apartments in this homelike hotel may be engaged now for the winter or longer at most reasonable rates. Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.
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Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
All rooms with bath.
Single, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
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Four—suite of parlor, bedroom, bath, $5, $6 a day
Weekly rate one day off in seven
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Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4.50. Special weekly rates.
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The best of the wide, wide world
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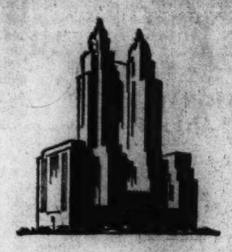

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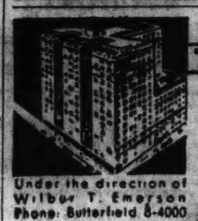

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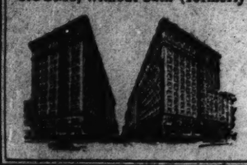

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The convenience of city dwelling...and the quiet charm and restfulness of a luxurious country home. Swift Electric trains run on frequent schedules to and from New York, and The Homestead is directly at the Station.

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Restaurant under our supervision.

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300 rooms with bath $2.00 up
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For Restful Sleep
Our large luxurious beds induce that restful sleep desired by the traveler.

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Make This Hotel Your Home When in Baltimore.
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LITTLE FIRMER TONE SHOWN BY ACTIVE STOCKS

Early Large-Scale Selling Followed by Moderately Good Recovery

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—The stock market was well supported today, despite a morning flurry of large-scale liquidation which finally drove such issues as General Motors and General Electric below their bear market lows of June.

An effort to rally the market in the early trading proved premature, and the list slumped 1 to 4 points during the forenoon, as stocks were dumped on the market in large blocks. The market soon dug in its heels, however, and managed to recover much of the decline during the early afternoon.

Short covering in the afternoon gave stocks a rally.

U. S. Steel, American Can and Rock Island rose a couple of points net, while Consolidated Gas, Bethlehem, du Pont, Westinghouse, New York Central and Loew's advanced a point or more.

General Electric canceled a moderate loss which had sent it to a new minimum.

Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The weekly mercantile reviews expressed qualified optimism over the pickup in trade since the turn of the month. Bradstreet's again reported slightly increased wholesaling activity, saying that at the moment, it "affords some satisfaction." This agency also said that many reports mention some increase in employment, "not only in the light industries, but, to a lesser extent in some of the heavier."

Tax Increase Unnecessary

The statement of Senator Watson after a visit at the White House that he did not think there would be any necessity for an increase in taxes at the next session of Congress, since the Treasury can continue to sell short term securities, was received with mixed sentiments in Wall Street. While it is recognized that additional taxes would be burdensome to industry, some conservative bankers view with disfavor the widening Treasury deficit and mounting debt.

Financial quarters seemed to regard the Snowden budget in England as reassuring. The London market manifested a better tone. Bankers hope that further support for sterling exchange may be unnecessary after the economy measures become effective.

While London has drawn a substantial portion of the recent American banking credit, that was expected and even recommended by Wall Street bankers, it was necessary to draw upon the American portion of the credit first, since the French portion does not become available until next Monday.

The drop of $41,000,000 in brokers' loans, more than canceling the small gains of the last three weeks, evidently reflected the abandonment of certain speculative efforts to initiate an autumn rally in the market. Call money continued abundant, with outside offerings at 1 per cent.

A feature of the Federal Reserve statement was the further increase of $57,000,000 in currency in circulation, making a gain of $98,000,000 in the last fortnight. While this in part reflects holiday requirements, the large gain in the last several weeks is also attributed by bankers to hoarding by an uneasy public.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market declined irregularly today and trading was moderately active.

Larger sales of Liberty and United States Treasury issues was a feature. They reversed their downward trend of yesterday. The Treasury 3⅜s of 1941-43 jumped about half a point, which is a substantial gain for these issues. The 3¼s of 1946-49 were the most active and gained fractions.

The new Treasury 3 per cent issue of 1951-55 did not move ahead with others of this group. They were quoted in the over-the-counter market at 99½-⅝, yesterday's closing price, and trading in them was not so active as in the other issues.

Railroad loans turned heavy again. A downward trend was plain among the public utilities also, although the losses among them were almost entirely fractional. Trading in most instances was lighter than in the rails. Industrial loans were the least active of the whole list and prices of most of them were unchanged from yesterday. Goodyear 5s of 1957 and Dodge Brothers 6s lost about 1 point each.

Foreign obligations also were less active than usual. German issues were much more orderly and the 5½s of 1965 at one time showed fractional gains.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .65	$ .63	$1.03¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.60¾	.62	1.13¼
Oats, 2 white	.33¾	.33	.51
Flour	4.40	4.20	5.10
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	21.00
Pork	21.00	21.00	32.50
Lard	.0795	.0765	.1205
Cotton, mid-up	.0675	.0680	.1140
Zinc	.0380	.0380	.0430
Iron	16.76	16.76	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07½	.07⅛@7¼	.11
Lead	.2587½	.2600	.2965
Rubber	.0537½	.0512½	.0812½
Sugar	.0455	.0455	.0445
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0312½	.0287½	.0425

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.

DETROIT, Sept. 11—Burroughs Adding Machine Company reports for six months ended June 30 net of $2,502,230 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 50 cents a share on 5,000,000 no-par shares, compared with $4,022,378, or 80 cents a share the first half of 1930. Current assets June 30 were $31,864,413 and current liabilities $1,998,679, a ratio of 16 to 1. Cash on hand was $5,902,227 and government securities were $12,808,528. Inventories were $8,612,760, a decrease of $1,099,102 from the close of 1930.

TO KEEP PRESENT LABOR FORCE

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Directors of the Rubber Manufacturers Association Inc. have unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that all rubber manufacturers maintain their present forces, even if a reduction in hours becomes necessary. This policy would apply to all classes of employees.

NEW YORK CITY LOAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—New York City has arranged for a loan of $20,000,000 in three months revenue bills at 1.45 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 11	Last Sept. 10
78¼	11⅛		Adams Express	1400	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
32½	23½	2	Adams Exp pf	300	31½	31½	32½	32½
11⅝	4		Advance Rumely	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
100⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1300	77	74	75	75½
10¾	3½		Airway Elec App	100	3	3	3	
20¼	7	.40	Alaska Juneau	1300	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
12⅝	4½		Allegheny Corp	8800	4⅝	3¾	4⅜	4⅝
39½	15¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	11¾	11	11	
35	12		Allegh pf ww XL	400	13	10⅝	13	13¼
48¼	28	1.20	Allegheny Steel	210	32	32	32	
60	23	2	Alliance Realty	40	30	30	30	
163¾	101⅛	6§	Allied Chem	14300	106	101⅛	104¼	105
43¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	700	31⅝	30	31	31⅝
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼
23	13⅛	2	Amerada	100	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	
39¾	11½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15
65¾	27⅜	3†	Am Bank Note	400	28	27¾	27¾	28
134⅝	113¼	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	115	115	115	115
139¾	87½	9†	Am Can	33900	92½	89½	91⅝	89
38⅝	13½	1	Am Car & Fdy	100	15	13½	15	15
88	50	7	Am Car & F pf	400	58	58	58	58¾
43¾	13		Am Chain	400	13	13	13	13
48⅝	38¾	3†*	Am Chicle	300	41¾	41	41⅝	41⅞
14⅛	7		Am Com Alcohol	300	11⅛	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
35½	18¾		Am European	200	17	16½	17	17
51¾	21¼		Am & For Pow	43900	22⅞	20¾	22⅝	22⅝
100	71¼	7	Am G For Pow	800	71½	68¾	69⅝	
79⅛	38¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	40⅛	38¾	38¾	41
10⅝	6¼		Am Hawaiian	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	10½		Am Hide & L pf	400	18¾	18	18¾	
31¾	16¼	3	Am Ice	400	17¾	17	17	16⅜
77¾	58	6	Am Ice pf	200	60	58	58	60
28	9½		Am International	2300	12	10¾	12	11⅛
30¾	13½	1*Am	Locomotive	300	14½	14	14	15
84¾	66⅝	7	Am Loco pf	100	68⅝	66¾	66¾	
23¾	8½		Am Metal	400	9	8¾	8¾	
87¼	45½	3†	Am News	10	45½	45½	45½	
84⅞	27¾		Am Power & Lt	14000	30⅛	30	30⅜	29¾
102	79¾	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	80	79	80	79¾
85	67	5	Am P&L pf sta	400	68	67½	67⅝	67
31½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	2500	11	10⅞	11	11⅛
37⅜	19¼		Am Rolling Mill	400	18¾	18½	18⅝	18½
9			Am Seating	300	4	4	4	
1⅝	½		Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	½
58½	24¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1600	37⅝	36¾	37	38⅛
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	600	12⅝	11⅝	12½	11⅜
113	98⅛	7	Am Stel F pf	30	98½	98½	98½	98⅝
48¼	37	3½†	Am Stores	400	44	44	44	44¼
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	34000	165	151¼	164⅛	163⅛
105	58	8	Am Type Finders	400	56	55	55	
110½	62	7	Am Tyre F pf	10	80	80	80	
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	400	39	38	38	39
107	97	6	*Am Wat pf 6	400	97½	97	97	
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	900	41⅛	38⅞	40⅜	40⅛
11⅞	6¼		Am Woolen	300	8¼	6¾	6¾	8½
40	20½		Am Woolen pf	500	31½	31	31⅛	31½
4	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	700	1	⅜	⅜	
8¾	3⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	18000	21⅝	20½	20⅞	21⅝
28¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	100	20½	20½	20½	
4	1⅛		Armour Ill A	400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
2⅞	1		Armour Ill B	3800	1	1	1	1
47	10½		Armour Ill pf	300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
28⅞	5¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	7½	7½	7½	7
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18½
203⅜	126⅛	10	Atchison T &SF	4500	128¾	125¼	128	127¾
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	300	104	104	104	104
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	200	80	80	80	80
53½	28	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	23	22	22	
23¾	11½	1	Atl Refining	1400	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	15
295	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	5300	129	124	127½	125
6½	3		Aviation Corp Del	1600	3½	3½	3½	3½
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛		Baldwin Loco	200	11½	11	11½	11¼
87½	41½	5	Balt & Ohio	5900	37⅝	35	37	36¾
80½	55	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	55	55	55	
60	30⅜	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	30	30	30	
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	1400	8	7½	7⅞	7¾
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	600	60	59½	60	59¾
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	49¾	49¼	49¼	
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	4200	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	20¾
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	500	36½	35⅜	36½	36
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	14900	37¼	35⅜	37⅛	36
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	400	100½	100	100	100½
29	16	1	Blaw Knox	600	18¾	18½	18½	
95	85	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	90	90	90	90½
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	34½	32½	34½	34½
106	76½	4†	Borden	6900	55⅞	53⅝	55½	55⅛
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	200	17⅜	17½	17½	17½
22⅜	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2800	11	10⅝	11	11
5¼	2		Brockway	100	1½	1½	1½	
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	4200	52½	49	51	52⅜
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	89	88½	89	88½
13⅜	7½		Brooklyn Queens	100	10¼	10½	10½	10¼
129⅜	90	5	Brooklyn Un Gas		105¾	105½	106⅜	105¾
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
15	6⅜		Brunswick Balke	300	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6½
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
20⅞	6¼	1	Bucyrus Erie	300	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
34⅞	10⅞	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	7¾	7¼	7¾	8
23	7½		Bullard	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
32½	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	1400	21⅛	21	21¼	21½
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20¼	20¼	20½	
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	60	72	71¾	71¾	
113	96⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	101	101	101	100
20⅜	9		Butterick	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
69¾	23⅝		Byers	4500	26⅜	24⅜	26	26⅜
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	200	21	21	21	
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Ariz	200	35½	35½	35½	35¼
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
45	28¾	3	Canada Dry	400	26¾	26½	26⅝	27
45	19⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4500	18	16⅜	18	17
16	9½		Capital Admin	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
92	85	4	Caro Clinch & O	20	87	87	87	
131½	76¼		Case Threshg	21900	51	47¾	50¼	47⅞
52½	17	3	Caterpillar Trac	400	18	17	18	17½
16	8⅞		Celanese Corp	100	⅜	9½	9½	
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	10	19	19	19	
13¾	3¾		Celotex ct	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	
25¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	19½	19¼	19½	
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	400	7	6¾	7	6⅝
30⅛	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
23¼			Checker Cab Mfg	200	8	7⅞	8	8
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	28½
46⅛	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	3900	32	31⅛	32	31¾
7⅞	4		Chi & Gt West	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	5
27½	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	500	19	19	19	19
8⅞	3⅛		Chi Mil & St P	600	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
15⅛	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	6	6	6	5¾
45½	20½	4	Chi & N'western	600	19⅞	19	19¼	19¼
35	15½		Chi Penu T pf	300	19	19	19	19
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	1500	30	23⅜	25½	23¾
90	50	6	Chi R I & P 6%	400	55	54	55	
23	17	3	Chi Yelslow Cab	40	18	18	18	
33¾	14¼		Childs Company	100	16½	16½	16½	17
38	16⅛	1½	Chile Copper	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	19800	18¾	17½	18⅝	18½
37⅜	29	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	29⅜	29	29	
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78
100½	100½		City Inv Co	10	100½	100½	100½	
4⅜	2		City Stores	700	2⅛	2	2	2
34½	24	3	Clett Peabody	400	23¼	22	22	
170	133	7.50	*Coca Cola	2200	138	138	138	141
50½	39¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	40¼	39¾	40¼	40¼
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	700	95	95	95	
45⅜	20⅜	2	Columbia Gas	8900	26	25	25½	26
11⅞	5½	5	Columbian Carb	4900	57½	55¼	56⅝	57
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	800	6⅞	6	6	6
23¼	13	1.60	Comm Credit	900	15½	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
25⅞	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	25	25	25	25½
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	90	90	90	90
35⅞	30⅜	3	Comm Cred A	500	33	33	33	33
106	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	90	103	101⅝	101⅝	103½
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	22⅜	22	22⅜	22½
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	7900	7½	7¼	7½	7½
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	3400	15½	14⅝	15¼	14¾
100⅝	90	6	Somwith &S 6pf	100	92½	92½	92½	93¾
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	12¾	12½	12¾	13
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film 1 pf	400	13½	12¾	13	12⅝
108⅝	101½	6	Consol Gas	18200	89	88	89	89
107	101½	6	Consol Gas pf	20	500	106⅜	106½	106⅜
17⅝	11½	1	Consol Laundries	500	12⅜	11¾	11¾	11⅝
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	400	10	9¾	10	10⅛
3⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	900	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅝
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	300	53	52½	53	50⅞
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1400	46¼	45¼	46¼	45⅞
16⅞	6⅝		Cont Dia Fibre	900	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	7½
51½	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	1200	35⅝	35	35	
4½	2		Cont Motors	600	2	2	2	2
12	5		Cont Oil	600	8½	7¾	8⅛	8
12	2½		Cont Shares	400	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
86⅝	55⅜	3	Corn Products	2700	60⅝	58½	60	59⅜
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	40	149	149	149	
69	33		Coty	600	8¼	6½	6¼	6½
34½	25½	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	26	25½	26	25¾
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	21	21	21	
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	110	83¼	85⅜	85⅜	86
5⅞	2⅛		Cuban Am Sug	2500	3	2	3	
35	16		Cuban Am S pf	30	20	18¼	18¼	24
2⅜	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
1½	⅛		Cupban Dom S	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	
48⅞	33¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	38	37½	37½	
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	300	68½	68	68½	66
109	108¼	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	
5⅞	2⅛		Curtis-Wright	1400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	200	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	4
			—D—					
23	8		Davison Chem	1100	8¼	8	8¼	8
22	15	1.40	Deere & Co pf	700	15½	15½	15½	15½
157¼	102½	9	Del & Hudson	1100	105¾	102½	103	105½
102	36	4	Del Lack & W	3900	39¾	36	38¾	38½
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	153	153	153	155
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	1400	18	17⅝	18	17¾
13½	8⅞		Dome Mines	1200	12⅜	12½	12½	12
21¼	16¼	1.25	Dolcias Air	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	
107	71	4	Du Pont de Nem	27700	77¾	74½	78⅞	78¾
124¾	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	122½	122½	123⅛	123¼
			—E—					
13¼	5		Eastern Roll Mill	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
143⅜	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	14100	132¾	128¼	131	132
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1300	11½	11	11⅛	11½
11⅜	3¼		Eitington Schild	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅞
69	35½		Eitington S pf	100	55½	55½	55½	
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	10300	37¾	34⅜	37⅝	35
41⅝	2		Elec Boat	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	3½
9¾	4⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	4100	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	26900	35½	33¾	35	34½
103⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	99¼	98	98	97¾
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	83	81¾	81¾	84½
50	36	4	Elec Stor Battery	1100	48	47	47⅝	48½
45⅝	30	3	Endicott Johnson	200	42	41	41	41⅝
35⅝	27	2½	Equitable Off Bld	800	27¼	27	27¼	27
39¾	13½		Erie RR	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
45½	30½	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	30½	30½	30½	31¾
68⅝	60¾	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	300	60¾	60¾	60¾	
13¾	4¾		Eureka Vacuum	200	5¼	5	5	5¾
8⅝	3¼		Evans Auto Load	100	3½	3½	3½	
			—F—					
100⅞	60	7	Fairbanks M pf	30	60	60	60	
12	4⅜		Fairbanks pf ct	30	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
48	48	7	Fed M & S pf	100	48	48	48	
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	12¼
38⅛	34¼	2.80	Fidelity Phe Fire	100	39	38	38	39
21⅜	13	1	Firestone T & R	400	18	16	16	17
66⅝	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	62	62	62	62
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	55⅝	55½	55⅝	55½
	⅛	¼	Flak Rubber	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1		Flak Rub 1pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅜	8		Follansbee B	100	9½	9½	9½	
84½	19⅜	1	Foster-Wheeler	1100	21	19¾	21	20
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24½	24⅜	24¾	25½
38¾	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	18900	13¾	13½	12⅞	13¼
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	700	23¾	23¼	23⅝	24
			—G—					
27⅞	9⅛		Baldwin Loco	200	11½	11	11½	11¼
87½	41½	5	Balt & Ohio	5900	37⅜	35	37	36¾
80½	55	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	55	55	55	
60	30⅜	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	30	30	30	
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	1400	8	7½	7⅞	7¾
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	600	60	59½	60	59¾
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	49¾	49¼	49¼	
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	4200	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	20¾
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	500	36½	35⅜	36½	36
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	14900	37¼	35⅜	37⅛	36
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	400	100½	100	100	100½
29	16	1	Blaw Knox	600	18¾	18½	18½	
95	85	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	90	90	90	90¼
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	34½	32½	34½	34½
106	80	7	Borden	6900	55⅞	53⅝	55½	55⅛
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	200	17⅜	17½	17½	17½
22⅜	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2800	11	10⅝	11	11
5¼	2		Brockway	100	1½	1½	1½	
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	4200	52½	49	51	52⅜
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	89	88½	89	88½
13⅜	7½		Brooklyn Queens	100	10¼	10½	10½	10¼
129⅜	90	5	Brooklyn Un Gas		105¾	105½	106⅜	105¾
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
15	6⅜		Brunswick Balke	300	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6½
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
20⅞	6¼	1	Bucyrus Erie	300	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
34⅞	10⅞	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	7¾	7¼	7¾	8
23	7½		Bullard	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
32½	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	1400	21⅛	21	21¼	21½
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20¼	20¼	20½	
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	60	72	71¾	71¾	
113	96⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	101	101	101	100
20⅜	9		Butterick	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
69¾	23⅝		Byers	4500	26⅜	24⅜	26	26⅜
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	200	21	21	21	
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Ariz	200	35½	35½	35½	35¼
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
45	28¾	3	Canada Dry	400	26¾	26½	26⅝	27

CATTLE MARKET IN CHICAGO IS RATHER UNEVEN

Heavy Steers Lower While Lighter Kinds Advance —Heavy Hogs Ease

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—A two-way trend developed in both the cattle and hog markets at the Union Stock Yards this week in that heavyweights in both markets were discriminated against and took declines, whereas lightweight material advanced.

Only minor variations occurred in the sheep and lamb trade, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Weighty steers, scaling above 1200 pounds, dropped 25 to 50 cents from the high time a week ago, and were very draggy at the decline, while yearlings and light steers closed strong to 25 cents higher. Light yearlings gained 25 to 50 cents, including mixed and heifer kinds.

Scarcity of light offerings and an overabundance of heavies along with only a moderate shipping demand and a bad set of dressed beef markets were factors influencing the trade. Butcher she-stock and cutter grades ruled strong to 25 cents higher. Bulls advanced 25 cents, and vealers held firm.

Medium weight beeves topped at $10.25 on Tuesday, but it is doubtful if the best would bring $10 later. Yearling steers topped at $10.15 and heifers $9.75. Bulk of the fed steers and yearlings sold at $7.50 to $9.75.

Grass steers lost 25 cents, the bulk going at $5 to $6.50, although outstanding Montanas brought $7 to $7.75. Choice fat cows reached $6.75 and over 900-pound heifers made $9.

The practical top on weighty sausage bulls was $4.35, and on selected vealers $10.50. Stocker and feeder steers sold around 25 cents lower, the bulk going at $5 to $6.50.

Heavy butcher hogs and packing sows eased off 15-25 cents, while medium weight kinds closed steady to 10 cents lower, and pigs and light lights advanced 25 to 35 cents. Slack demand for heavy offerings and smaller supplies of underweights made for the price variation.

The close found the group at $6.65, the highest of the week, while most of the 190-240-pound average brought $6.40-$6.60; 250-290 pounds, $6-$6.40; 310-350 pounds, $5.40-$5.85; 140-180 pounds, $6-6.50; pigs, $5.25-$5.75; packing sows, 4.25-$5; smooth lightweights making $5.10-5.40, and above.

Fat lambs finished steady to 25 cents lower, compared with a week ago, while ewes remained stationary and feeding lambs strengthened. Good and choice native ewe and wether lambs brought $6.75-$7.25, a few $7.50, and throwouts $4-$4.50; western fat lambs were largely $7-7.50, best $7.75, and the throwouts $5.50-6, mostly $5.50-$5.85 60-feeders; fat ewes bulked at $1-$2.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept.9,'31	Sept.2,'31	Sept.10, Bank
Total gold reserves	$3,470,046	$3,464,960	
Gold held exclus agst F R notes	2,220,379	2,194,502	
Total reserves	3,626,763	3,622,918	
Sec by US Govt oblgn	113,123	107,959	
Other bills discounted	147,109	149,330	
Bills bot in open mkt	197,788	197,868	
Total bills on hand	448,020	455,153	
Total U S Govt sec	728,065	738,108	
F R nots in actu circ	2,010,322	1,958,203	
Membr bk—res acct	2,289,756	2,373,912	
Ratio of tot res to dep & F R not liab cmb	79.5%	79.4%	

Ratio of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Reserve banks and the entire system as of Sept. 9, compares with previous week and a year ago as follows:

	Sept.9, 1931	Sept.2, 1931	Sept.10, 1930	Bank rate
Boston	80.0%	79.3%	79.9%	2½
New York	81.9	81.7	85.1	1½
Philadelphia	80.6	81.8	85.0	3
Cleveland	78.6	77.6	84.7	2½
Richmond	66.4	64.4	70.7	3
Atlanta	75.8	76.1	72.7	3
Chicago	86.0	86.2	84.3	2½
St. Louis	75.4	75.7	70.6	2½
Minneapolis	72.4	72.2	68.5	3½
Kansas City	65.8	63.2	70.8	3
Dallas	58.7	56.0	54.8	3
San Francisco	77.4	78.7	86.9	2½
Total	79.5	79.4	81.3	

The statement of New York Federal Reserve Bank compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 9, 1931	Sept. 2, 1931
Gld hld exc agst FR nt	$513,985	$514,060
Total gold reserves	1,147,703	1,177,969
Total reserves	1,192,226	1,224,497
Total bills disc'td	48,973	52,762
Bills bght in op mkt	71,838	69,966
Total US Gvt sec	221,548	221,548
Total bills and sec	346,859	348,778
Total resources	1,715,833	1,769,320
FR nts in act circ	1,047,641	1,011,147
Mmbr bk—res acct	960,617	1,110,563
Total deposits	1,056,060	1,110,563
Total liabilities	1,751,833	1,769,320

The statement of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 9, 1931	Sep. 2, 1931
Total gold reserves	$222.364	$220.105
Gld hld exc agst FR nts	160,873	160,892
Total reserves	239,083	237,537
Sec by US Govt oblig	2,512	3,546
Other bills disc'td	6,880	4,870
Bills bght in op mkt	16,701	16,724
Total bills on hand	24,073	25,140
FR nts in act circ	141,314	139,589
Mmbr bk—resv acct	139,964	143,413

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

August and eight months' sales of Chain Systems compare:

CHILDS CO.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
August sales	$2,029,684	$2,172,994	6.6
8 months	15,787,456	17,804,294	11.3

INTERSTATE DEPARTMENT STORES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
August sales	$1,460,650	$1,639,303	11.0
8 months	13,738,604	13,222,302	*3.9

*Increase.

SALLY FROCKS, INC.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
August sales	$303,389	$270,268	12.2
8 months	2,919,334	3,024,224	*3.4

*Decrease.

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORP. SALES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
August	$362,852	$437,899	17.1
Four months	1,668,533	1,979,114	15.7

STOCK OFFERING EXPECTED

Offering is expected this week of 36,000,-000 Jersey Central Power & Light Company cumulative preferred stock, 5½ per cent series. The company, which is part of the Middle West Utilities System, has used funds from the sale of this issue in connection with acquisition of Eastern New Jersey Power Company properties.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	53½	53⅛
Albany PWP 6s '46	84½	84⅛
Alamaba Gt South 5s	105	105
Alleghany Corp 5s	35	34⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	35	34½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	44⅛	43⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅜
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	46	46
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	97¾	97⅜
Amer G Foreign Pow 5s 2030	97⅛	96⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	93⅜	91
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	77¼
Amer Mach & Foundry 6s	106	106
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67⅞	66¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	18	17⅝
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	102⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	108
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅝	100½
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¾	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	101⅛	100½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	98¼	98
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	48⅝	48⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	45¾	45¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75¼	73¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58	57⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	104	103¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅛	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	110	109
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	103¼	102¾
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	98¾	98⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97¾	97¾
Atl Coast L L&N cod 4s '52	81	81
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅛	96⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	75	75
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	96	95¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	73	71¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	88⅜	88⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	95½	90
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	88	88
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	100⅜	100⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	103¼	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110⅝	110⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114	114
Ben Ind L 6s '46	95½	95⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	110½	101
Beth Steel rfg 6s '42	104	104
Boston & Maine 5s '67	93	93
Boston & Maine 4¾s	86¾	86¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	28	27
Bklyn City 1st	75	75
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98¾	96⅛
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	64	63
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89½	89½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105	105
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106⅝	106⅝
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	90½	90⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	84½	84⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92	92
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	86	86
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	91	91
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103½	102⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	103	102
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	103¼	103
Can North deb 6½s '46	117	116
Can North deb 7s '40	112¼	112¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	81½	80⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96½	96
Can Pacific 4½s '60	93	92
Can Pacific 5s '44	100	100
Can Pacific 5s '54	98	98
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102¾	102¾
Cen District Tel 5s	106	106
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	56½	56½
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	96	95½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99	99
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	95	94⅞
Certain-teed 5½s '48	51⅝	51⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47	89	89
Ches & O con 5s' 39	107¾	107¾
Ches & O 4½s B	97¾	96¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	63	63
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99¼	99
Chicago B & Q gen 4s' 58	97¾	97
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s' 71	106¼	106⅛
Chicago East Ill 5s' 51	19¾	19½
ChicagoG L & Coke 1st 5s' 37	105¾	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	61½	61½
Chicago M&StP col 6s' 34	72	72
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	15½	14¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s' 75	43¼	41
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 C	74	73¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	56¼	55¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	103½	103¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s' 34	80	78¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s' 52 A	70¾	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	59	58⅜
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116¼	116¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	84	84
Chile Copper 5s' 47	61	61
Cin Gas & Elec 4s' 58 A	97¾	96⅝
Cin Union Stk Yds 5s '61	97¾	97¾
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	102	102
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	89½	89
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94¾	94⅜
Columbia Gas & E Co 6s deb '61	97¼	96¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99½	99¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s' 52 May	97⅝	97
Columbus Ry Pr 4½s' 57	99½	99⅛
Com Av Batraquin 7s' 37	13	13
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98¾	96½
Com Inv Trust 5½s' 49	96⅝	96⅛
Con Gas 4½s' 51	103½	103
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s' 50	33¼	33
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅛
Consum Pow un 5s' 52	106¼	106⅛
Container Corp 6s' 46	83	81
Crown Cork & Seal 6s' 47	95	95
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90¼	89
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	68	68
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s' 50	5½	5
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	36¾	36¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	55½	55⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6¼	6
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	100¼	100¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s' 43	92¾	92¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s' 36	82½	82
Den & Rio G 4½s' 36	103½	103⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s' 55	41	40
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅛	103⅜
Detroit Ed 5s' 49	107¾	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88	88⅜
Dul S Shore & Atlantic 5s	46	46
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¾	104¾
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	40	40
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	63¾	63¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	65½	64
Erie RR gen lien	67	65½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	65½	65¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	94	94
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99	99
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98¾	98½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	31½	31½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	70	70
Fla East Coast 5s '74	15¾	15¾
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	35	35
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98½	98½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	70¼	70½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¼	103¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	79¾	79
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	20½	20
Goodrich 6s '45	55	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	96½	96½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90	89
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103¼	103⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112½	112½
Great Northern 4½s '61	96	96
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	82¾	82
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	98	98
Great Northern 7s '36 A	104½	103⅝
Hackensack Water 4s	94⅝	94⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	13¼	13¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101	101
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	43	52⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56	55½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	70½	70
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	96	95
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	107
Ill Central 4s '52 reg	56	56
Ill Central 4s '53	90½	90
Ill Central 4¾s '66	58	57
Ill Central 5s '52	90½	90⅛
Ill Central 6½s '36	100	99¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	62½	62
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63A	69	69
Ill Central Cairo Br 4s	82	82
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104½	103½
Ind Ill & Iowa RR 4s	91¼	91¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	93¾	93
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	66½	65
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	89½	77½
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	72¼	72¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¼	64½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64¾	64½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	49	48¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	83	83
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	79½	79½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	79¼	79¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	70	70
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	68	68
Int Paper 6s '55	47	46¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	64½	64
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	80	78¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	70	68½
Inv Eq Corp 5s B	70½	70
Kan City P&LSMem 4s '36	83¾	82½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	65
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75½	75
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	78½	77½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97½	97¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '56	99¾	99¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	85½	85
Kings Co El 4s '49	83¼	81
Kresge Foundations 6s '36	102¾	102¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	99½	99½
L'Autraro de 7s '54	19	19
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	102¼	102
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	77½	78
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	101⅞	101⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97	96½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	93¾	93¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	101½	101⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107¾	107¾
L&N uni 4s '40	98⅛	98
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	50	50
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	95¾	95¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	87½	87½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101¼	101
Metro Water 5½s '50	38	38
Mich Cen 4½s '40	97¾	97⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¼	100¼
Mil El Ry & It 5s '71	103½	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103⅝	103⅛
Min & StL con 5s '34 G	9	8
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	65	65
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	90½	90
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86¾	86¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	83½	83
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	83¾	81½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	74¼	73
Mo Pacific 5s '77	72½	72
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	73¾	73¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	73¾	73¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	69	67½
Mobile & O mort 4s '77	41⅞	41⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	101	100
Montana Power 5s D '60	101⅜	101⅜
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	95	95
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	109⅜	109⅜
Nat Steel 5½s	98	98
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	91¾	91¾
Newberry 5½s	93¼	93⅛
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111⅜	111⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s A '49	83½	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s '52 B	83⅜	83⅜
N Y TC&R, Gen 5½s '97	83¾	83⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	89	89
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	90½	90⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N	90¾	90¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101	100½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	77½	77½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s' 37	90¾	90⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s' 78	84	83½
NY Chi & StL 5½s' 74	85	85
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	76½	75
NY Dock Co 4s '51	89	89
NY Dock Co 5s' 38	52	53
NY Edison rfg 6½s' 41	118	118
NY NH&H ne deb 4s' 56	94½	94½
NY NH&H 4½s' 67	87	86
NY NH&H cv 6s' 48	107½	106¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s' 55	48	48
NY Ont & W rfg 4s' 92	38	37¾
NY Railway inc 8s' 65	2	3
NY Steam Corp 5s' 51	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Tel rfg 4s' 41	103½	103⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s' 46	93½	92
Niag Falls Pow 6s' 32	101¼	101¼
Niag Share 5½s' 50	90	89¾
Norf Southern rfg As '61	23½	22
Norf & W con 4s '96	89½	88½
Norf & W div 4s' 44	100⅝	100¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	99	99
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	39¼	39¼
Nerth Am Co 5s '61	100¼	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¼
Norf Am Ed 5½s' 63	104	103¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63½	63⅛
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s' 97	92⅝	92⅜
Nor Pacific 6s 2047	100	99¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	105
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	105½	105½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Otis Steel 6s' 41	73	72
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	105¼	105¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s' 37	106¾	106½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s' 40	33½	33½
Paramount Public 5½s' 50	76	75
Paramount Bwy 5½s' 51	102½	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47	84½	84⅜
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	93	90
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	53	52½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89	88⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	98	98
Penn Railroad gen 4½s' 65	98⅛	98
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91	90
Penn-Railroad 5s '64	101⅞	101
Penn Railroad gen 5s' 68	105¼	105¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s' 36	107⅝	107⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	98½	98⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	64½	63
Philadelphia Co 5s' 67	102½	100
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89	89¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s' 49	58	57¼
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	101⅛	101½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	62	62
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	90¼	90¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	84½	84
Postal Tel & Cable 5s' 53	55½	55½
Pressed Steel Car 5s' 33	82	82
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99¼	99¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105	104¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	86½	85½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	96¼	96¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	96⅜	96¼
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	93	93
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	77	77
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25¾	25½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	80½	80½
St Louis Ir M&S 4s RMO div '33	90	90
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	51	51
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	54	52¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	40	38
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	60½	60
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	74⅝	74⅝
St Louis SW con 4s '32	65	65
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107½	107½
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	98	98
Seab AL con 5s '45	10	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85½	85½
Shell Union 5s '47	69	69
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69⅝	68¾
Sierra & San Pow 5s '49	103	103
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	83¾	83¾
Sinclair Cn O Corp 6½s '38	91⅞	91⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	100
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '30	84½	84½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	90	85
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	94	93½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	84½	84½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	86½	86
Southern 4½s '81	83½	83½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	95¾	95¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	66	66
Southern Ry con 5s '94	103½	103½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	88	87
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅝	107
Spokane I R 5s '55	30½	30½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	37½	37½
Swiss Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	90	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	95	94
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	77¼	77¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	31¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	75	75
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99
nUnion Pacific 1st 4s '47	100⅝	100½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96½	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¼	99
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	54	52
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70¼	70¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67¼	67¼
Vanadium 5s	75	75
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	21½	21½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103	103
Wabash RR 4½s '78	35	35
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	96¾	96¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	98⅝	98¼
Wabash RR 2d 5s B '76	40	40
Walworth 6s '45	45	44
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	47	45
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106¼	106¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	39⅛	37
Warren 6s	75	75
Western Electric 5s '44	107	106½
Western Maryland 4s '52	69½	69¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	63	63
Western Union col 5s '38	104	103⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	108½	108
Western Union 5s '60	101¾	101
Westchester Ltgn 5s	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	91⅜	91¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	48	48
Wis Cen 4s S&D di '38	48½	48½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	95¼	94¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	94¼	94¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep11	Sep10
3½s '47	102.7	102.3	102.3	102.5
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.28	102.28	102.28
4th 4¼s '38	105.00	104.24	104.24	104.23
4th 4¼s '38 Mar	101.7	101.16	101.24	
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.24	101.16	101.24	
US 3⅜s '47	101.24	101.16	101.24	101.16
US 3¼s '46	105.20	105.16	105.20	105.16
US 3¼s '49	100.23	100.20	100.23	100.19
US 4s '54	107.24	107.16	107.24	107.20
US 4¼s '52	111.24	111.13	111.24	111.12

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53	53
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	89¾	89¾
Akershus 5s '63	88¼	88¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	73	73
Antioquia 7s A '45	31	31
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	30	28
Antwerp 8s '58	100	100
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	55½	55
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	60	59
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	59	59
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	59	59
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	60	59
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	59	59
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	60	60
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	59	59
Australia 4½s '56	82½	82
Australia 5s '55	86	87
Australia 5s '57	86	86
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	73	72
Austria (Upped) 6½s '57	75¾	75¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¾	94¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	84½	84½
Belgium (King) 8s '58	102½	101¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107	107
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111½	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	80	80
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	48¼	48¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	48	47

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DOEG DEFEATS FRANK SHIELDS

Perry, Vines and Lott Gain Semifinals in U. S. Tennis Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—John Hope Doeg showed real championship caliber for the first time this season yesterday, when he defeated the runnerup to him in 1930 Francis X. Shields, to enter the semifinal round of the Golden Jubilee men's singles tennis championships on the stadium court of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. Just as he did in the finals last year, the champion used his service with such fine effect that he held the upper hand for the greater part of the battle, and finally won by a score of 6—2, 11—9, 4—6, 8—6.

Frederick J. Perry, the youthful star of England, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., who holds a similar position in American tennis by reason of his performances this season, had the easiest tasks of the day, each winning in straight sets.

Lott Has Battle

The fourth winner of the day, George M. Lott Jr., had the hardest battle of all before he could overcome his Davis Cup and Wimbledon partner, John W. Van Ryn. Lott dropped the first two sets, and Van Ryn reached five-all in the fourth before the former Chicagoan settled down to his best play. Then Lott held the upper hand for the balance of the match, to win at 5—7, 1—6, 6—0, 7—5, 6—1.

It would be hard to say which of the three American winners played the best tennis of the day, though the ease with which Vines executed his plays against the battling skill of R. Berkeley Bell, the fiery Texan, in defeating him at 6—1, 6—4, 8—6, would indicate that the committee had done right in seeding him first in the draw. But the play of Doeg, especially his service and volley work, would indicate that he is also prepared to fight with great effect for his title.

The Englishman found little difficulty in disposing of Frank Bowden, the unknown, whose performance in beating Sidney B. Wood Jr. brought him so much prominence earlier in the week. The greater experience in international play of Perry gave him the edge all the way, to win at 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Slippery Court

Lott was considerably handicapped at the start, due to the unexplained action of the management in making the courts too wet in order to settle the dust. His game suffered from the slippery turf, and Van Ryn, wearing spikes by preference, gained the upper hand in the earlier sets. Lott led at the start, but after his opponent shifted to spikes, dropped behind, until a break through service after two chances at set point allowed Van Ryn to take the set at 7—5.

The second set found Van Ryn at his best, and with Lott indicating his usual indifference to winning, which has been a chief obstacle to his success in play, the former Princetonian ran out the second set at 6—1 in short order. Lott then took his turn at vigorous play, and with Van Ryn obviously allowing the set to go almost without an effort, the six games went to Lott in order, with a loss of only 10 points, while Van Ryn dropped three games by inopportune double faults.

The fourth set found both players displaying their best performances, and the battle was close. But the tide, after the first game, was in favor of Lott, as he broke through on the service of Van Ryn to lead at 5—2. Then Van Ryn raised his service to its greatest height of the match, and ran three games in a row to tie the score at five-all, though Lott was within a point of the set in the ninth game, only to drop three points in a row for the game. But he exerted himself in the eleventh and twelfth, with his most brilliant service and net play, in spite of an ace by Van Ryn in the final game, and forced the Princetonian into errors that gave Lott the set, 7—5. This discouraged Van Ryn, and once more he lost confidence, and dropping the fourth game with a pair of double faults, allowed Lott to run out the match with a final pair of service aces.

Shields Off Form

Service was the weapon with which Doeg defeated Shields, just as it was a year ago. Both were below their best form most of the time, with Shields failing to exhibit the enthusiasm which has distinguished his play. He was not showing his accurate shooting also, in the earlier sets, while his service was also below his standard all the way through.

Doeg won every one of his service games in the first set, while double faults at critical moments gave him two of the service games of Shields. So the first set went to Doeg in 15 minutes.

The second set was a service duel all the way through, with Doeg having the advantage of first service. Doeg was within two points of taking the set in the tenth game, but a vigorous net play by Shields stopped the attack. Doeg got to set point on the double faults of Shields in the twelfth also, but the latter steadied, and held on with his forcing play to take this also. Shields took the lead for the first time in the seventeenth game, but Doeg broke right back again, and then ran out the set with ease.

A single break by Shields, his second of the match, accounted for the third set, as they each won service in turn to the end, to give the set to the New Yorker, 6—4. Shields exerted himself at the start of the final set, to run up a lead of 2—0, but Doeg tied the score at two-all, and then ran into a lead of 5—2. He was within two points of victory in the ninth and tenth games, but Shields was now fighting his hardest, with all sorts of brilliant performances in the way of placements, and drew up to even terms. But the placid champion simply waited for his chance, and finally reached match point four times on a series of beautiful placements, and on the fourth occasion, scored with them twice in succession for the match, 6—2, 11—9, 4—6, 8—6. The match required one minute less than two hours of actual play.

F. R. Leighton-Crawford, the English player, was eliminated from the veteran championship, in the chief surprise of the day in that section of the tourney, by Clarence M. Charest, who uses only one arm in his play, while the other semifinal brackets were filled by three New Yorkers, Henry H. Bassford, the present champion, Frederick C. Baggs, and Dr. William Rosenbaum. Baggs caused some surprise by defeating Alfred J. Cawse, a former title holder. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fifth Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—4, 8—6.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

John H. Doeg, Orange, N. J., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—2, 11—9, 4—6, 8—6.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 5—7, 1—6, 6—0, 7—5, 6—1.

NATIONAL VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Commander Charles C. Gill, U. S. N., Washington, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Frederick C. Baggs, New York, defeated Alfred J. Cawse, Staten Island, 4—6, 11—9, 6—4.

Henery H. Bassford, New York, defeated Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., 5—7, 6—2, 8—6.

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated F. R. Leighton-Crawford, England, 6—4, 6—2.

Another California Tennis Star

H. ELLSWORTH VINES JR.

SANTA PAULA POLO TEAM WINS WORKOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 11—Santa Paula won an easy practice match at pony polo at the Meadow Brook Club yesterday when it defeated Old Westbury, 11 goals to 4. The game marked the return of Manuel Andrada, Argentine back, who met with a mishap two weeks ago. Andrada played in four chukkers before he gave up his place to Andres Gazzotti, who scored three of Santa Paula's goals. Harrington, Santa Paula No. 1, scored four goals for his side, and the Reynals, Jose and Juan, two each. It is expected that Andrada will start in the second match of the United States open tournament against Roslyn on Saturday. The summary:

SANTA PAULA	OLD WESTBURY
No. 1—A. Harsington	Thomas Ewing Jr.
2—Juan Reynal	Dan Kearney
3—Jose Reynal	J. D. Richards
Back—Manuel Andrada, Andres Gazzotti	R. A. Pinkerton

Score—Santa Paula, 11, Old Westbury 4. Goals—Harrington 4, Gazzotti 3, Juan Reynal 2, Jose Reynal 2 for Santa Paula; Kearney 2, Pinkerton, Richards for Old Westbury. Referee—W. H. Gaylord. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

English Women In Another Net Final

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—The women's middle states tennis title will cross to England this year with either Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, England's fourth ranking woman player, or Mrs. Elsie G. Pittman of London as titlist.

The women won the right to play in the finals Saturday by hard-fought victories which went to three sets yesterday.

Miss Ridley eliminated Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, defending champion, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, while Mrs. Pittman defeated Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., former first 10 player, 7—5, 1—6, 6—0.

Miss Hilleary, No. 4 on the United States list, had been playing in top form throughout the present event, dropping only a few games to opponents, until she met Miss Ridley. The English woman played perfect, machine-like back court tennis to take the first set.

Making use of her excellent net game, the young Philadelphian garnered the second set and earned a 3—1 and 4—2 game lead in the deciding set through her midcourt efforts, but failed to hold her advantage.

WOMEN'S MIDDLE STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Semifinal Round

Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Elsie G. Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 7—5, 1—6, 6—0.

PLAYERS ELIGIBLE FOR SERIES NAMED

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Twenty-four Philadelphia Athletics and 25 St. Louis Cardinals yesterday were named eligible for the 1931 World Series by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis on the almost certain assumption that the two clubs will meet in the fall classic.

Connie Mack and his assistants, Eddie Collins and Earle T. Mack, also were named on the list, as were Manager Charles E. "Gabby" Street of the Cards and his coach, Clyde Ware.

The Athletic eligibles were: Max Bishop, John Boley, Mickey Cochrane, Roger Cramer, Jimmy Dykes, George Earnshaw, Jimmy Foxx, Robert Grove, George Haas, John Heving, Waite Hoyt, Lewis Krausse, Hank McDonald, Eric McNair, Leroy Mahaffey, Edmund Miller, James Moore, Joseph Palmisano, James Peterson, Ed Rommel, Al Simmons, Phil Todt, George Walberg and Dibrell Williams.

St. Louis eligibles were: Earl Adams, Ray Blades, Jim Bottomley, Jim Collins, Paul Derringer, D'Arcy Flowers, Frankie Frisch, Charles Gelbert, Mike Gonzales, Burleigh Grimes, Charles Hafey, Jesse Haines, William Hallahan, Andy High, Sylvester Johnson, Tony Kaufmann, James Lindsey, Gus Mancuso, John Martin, Ernest Orsatti, Flint Rhem, Walter Roettger, Allyn Stout, George Watkins and Johnny Wilson.

As a precautionary measure 24 New York Giant players, together with Manager McGraw and his coaching staff, were named.

ABANDONS FOOTBALL TO STUDY

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Charley M. Greene '32, veteran fullback who had been expected to prove one of the brightest stars on the University of Pennsylvania eleven this season, announced yesterday he will give up football this fall to devote more time to his studies. The announcement followed a similar decision by W. G. "Bill" Stinson Jr. '32, husky lineman, and Robert F. Cullen '32, Scranton sub center. Greene is the foster son of Eddie Greene, who captained the 1906 Penn eleven. Although he is giving up football, Greene said he will be available for the tennis team in the spring. He was tennis captain last season.

ANOTHER TITLE FOR BURKE

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Billy Burke, playing in his first tournament since he won the United States open golf championship at Inverness in July, yesterday won the third annual Glens Falls open as his two rivals, John Golden and Macdonald Smith, faltered on their last rounds. Burke's final round of 69, one under par, gave him a 284 for the 72 holes. Burke ran away from the field on the last round, finishing five strokes ahead of Smith and Golden, playing together, tied for second with 289. Golden could do no better than 73 on the last round and Smith had a 72. Burke won the first Glens Falls open two years ago.

DR. ALEKHINE AND COLLE WIN

JUGOSLAVIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, world champion, and E. Colle of Belgium were victors yesterday in the fourteenth round of the international chess masters tournament. Three games were drawn and two adjourned. Dr. Alekhine is leading the field of experts, followed by Isaac I. Kashdan of the United States and R. Spielmann of Austria.

CALIFORNIA VICTORY SURE

Alice I. Marble and Ruby Bishop to Meet in Tennis Finals

UNITED STATES GIRLS' SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1918—Katherine Porter.
1919—Katherine Gardner.
1920—Louise Dixon.
1921—*Helen N. Wills.
1922—Helen N. Wills.
1923—Helen Hooker.
1924—Helen M. Jacobs.
1925—Helen M. Jacobs.
1926—Louise McFarland.
1927—*Marjorie K. Gladman.
1928—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1930—Sarah H. Palfrey.

*Now Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. †Now Mrs. John W. Van Ryn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—For the first time since 1927 the United States girls' tennis championship will go to California this year. Alice I. Marble of San Francisco and Ruby Bishop of Pasadena will meet Saturday for the title held for many years by Pacific coast players.

Miss Marble, top seeded in the annual tournament being held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, won the right to enter the finals by a 6—0, 2—6, 6—2 victory over Hilda Boehm, of Malden, Mass., yesterday, while Miss Bishop, seeded third, created a mild upset by eliminating Gracyn Wheeler, of Santa Monica, 6—4, 6—0. Miss Wheeler, Pacific coast junior champion, had been seeded No. 2.

Both matches were played under a hot sun. Miss Wheeler flashed brilliant placements in the first set, but faltered in the second, apparently handicapped by the heat.

The finals will be for the title left undefended this year by Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., ineligible because she had passed the age limit of 18 years. Miss Palfrey held the title for three years, having succeeded Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, now Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 1927 titlist.

Preceding Miss Gladman on the Pacific coast, three Helens—Wills, Hooker and Jacobs—had reigned as girls' national champion from 1921 to 1925. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Hilda Boehm, Malden, Mass., 6—0, 2—6, 6—2.

Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 6—0.

NATIONAL GIRLS' DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Helen Fulton, Chicago, and Mary E. Cutter, Winchester, Mass., defeated Emily Lincoln, Boston, and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 8—6, 7—5.

Alice I. Marble and Bonnie Miller, California, defeated Elisabeth and Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 6—3, 6—0.

NORWAY TO ENTER 25 IN WINTER SPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 11—Twenty-five contestants will make up Norway's team at the III. Olympic Winter Games here next February, the Norwegian Olympic Committee writes the Lake Placid Olympic office.

Four of Norway's star speed-skaters, one woman figure-skater, and 16 ski-runners and jumpers will compete. Two women are listed as alternates for the figure-skating and two men for the speed skating.

Norwegian ski experts now living in the United States who may compete for their native land in the Lake Placid games include the famous Satre brothers of Salisbury, Conn., and Ole Hegge of Everett, Wash. All are among the outstanding runners and jumpers of the world.

Maj. Jorgen Jensen of Oslo will be the executive officer in charge of the Norwegian team.

RED SOX RECALL OLSON

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston Red Sox announced this morning that Marvin Olson, an infielder, had been recalled from the Buffalo club of the International League, where he has been on option since the beginning of the season. Mason also said that Charlie Berry, Red Sox catcher, had left for Grove City College, where he will coach football.

Pearce Defeats Myers for Gold Cup

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Sept. 11

H. R. "BOBBY" PEARCE of the Leander Rowing Club, Hamilton, Diamond Sculls holder, defeated Ken B. Myers of the Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, last night, to win the Philadelphia Gold Cup for the second successive year.

Pearce finished more than two lengths in front of the American sculler.

His time for the mile was 5m. 46s.

Cards Hold Their Lead Over Giants

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	89	48	.650
New York	83	56	.597
Brooklyn	72	67	.518
Chicago	72	68	.514
Pittsburgh	67	71	.486
Boston	60	78	.435
Philadelphia	60	78	.435
Cincinnati	51	88	.367

RESULTS SEPT. 10

St. Louis 7, Boston 3.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 17, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1.

The St. Louis Cardinals held their lead of seven games over New York in the National League standing on Thursday, by opening their home stand against the Boston Braves with a victory, 7 to 3. The Giants also won, triumphing over the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6 to 1. The Chicago Cubs exhibited their powerful attack by scoring a 17-to-4 victory over Philadelphia. Cincinnati held back the Brooklyn Robins, 5 to 1.

Bill Hallahan won his sixteenth game of the season in St. Louis. He held the Braves to one hit until the seventh and then eased up. His team mates took an early lead of five runs. They scored once in the first and four times in the second. The deciding hit in that second was produced by Frisch, a double with the bases full. Bottomley hit a homer for the Cards in the eighth. Seibold, right-hander, started for the Braves, and was taken out in the sixth. Sherdel and Haid divided the remainder of the pitching. Jimmy Wilson and Frisch each made three hits for the Cards. Sheely and Spohrer had two each for the Braves.

After a somewhat weak start, Carl Hubbell, New York left-hander, settled down and pitched shutout ball against the Pirates. The losers scored their only run in the first inning and could not touch Hubbell after that. He limited his opponents to four hits, including two singles, a double and triple. The Giants made 11 hits and scored five of their runs in the opening inning. Kremer was driven out of the box in that first. Terry hit two doubles for the Giants and batted in two runs. Lindstrom, who last season was considered the best third baseman in the National League and who was sent to the outfield at the beginning of the 1931 campaign, played second base for the McGrawmen.

Five double plays figured prominently in Cincinnati's victory over the Robins. Three times during the nine innings the first Brooklyn batter singled and then went out by the double-play route. Lucas went the distance for the Reds and although found for 11 safe hits, was steady in the pinches. The Reds came from behind by scoring twice in the fifth. These two runs would have been enough, but the winners made victory certain with three more in the eighth. Douthit, Sukeforth and Cuccinello led the Cincinnati attack with two hits apiece. Gilbert and Bissonette each had three hits for the Robins.

The Cubs ended a nine-game losing streak at the expense of the Phillies. With Malone pitching, they pounded the ball to all corners of the field and the game was never in doubt after the fifth inning. Until the fifth, the teams played on about even terms; but when the Cubs went to bat in their half of that inning, they scored nine times. Elliott and Watt pitched in the fifth. The Cubs made 21 hits in all, Cuyler and Hartnett each getting four. The latter hit a homer, double, and two singles and drove in six runs; Arlett made two of Philadelphia's 10 hits. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	x	7	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	7	1

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Seibold, Sherdel, Haid and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Donnelly, Pfirman and Rigler. Time—1h. 57m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	11	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Kremer, Osborn, Wood, Spencer and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—McGrew, Stark and Klem. Time—1h. 32m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	x	5	10	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	1

Batteries—Lucas and Sukeforth; Vance, Quinn, Thurston and Lopez, Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Moran, Scott and Barr. Time—1h. 41m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	3	x	17	21	2
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett, Taylor; J. Elliott, Watt, Fallenstein and Davis. Losing pitcher—J. Elliott. Umpires—Rearden and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 3m.

Senators Increase Lead Over Yankees

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	96	41	.701
Washington	83	54	.606
New York	80	55	.593
Cleveland	70	65	.519
Detroit	57	80	.416
St. Louis	57	81	.413
Chicago	52	84	.382
Boston	50	85	.370

RESULTS SEPT. 10

Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3.
Washington 5, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 3, Boston 0.

Washington more firmly gripped second place in the American League race on Thursday by defeating the Cleveland Indians, 5 to 3. The Senators now lead the New York Yankees by two full games. The Yanks were hot scheduled to play. The Philadelphia Athletics won their ninety-sixth victory of the season by winning from St. Louis, 6 to 3. Detroit opened its series in Boston with a 3-to-0 victory over the Red Sox.

Four double plays helped the Senators defeat the Indians. Several times during the nine innings the Cleveland club was in a position to threaten, but double plays ended possible rallies. Lloyd Brown for the Senators and Harder for the Indians were the starting pitchers. The former lasted until two men were out in the ninth and was replaced by Hadley. The Senators drove Harder out of the box in the seventh inning. Connally finished for the losers. Myer made three hits for the winners, while Brown made two. One of Brown's hits was a triple. Hale and Porter had two hits each for the Indians. Hale drove in two runs.

George Earnshaw, Connie Mack's big right-hander, won his nineteenth victory of the season, against the Browns. The champions batted Hebert, young left-hander, out of the game in the first inning with a four-run rally. The losers came back in the sixth with three runs, but that was all they could do. Two more runs in the seventh gave the A's a three-run lead. Each Philadelphia player made at least one hit, with the single exception of Earnshaw. Williams had three hits. Goslin hit a homer and single for the Browns.

Tom Bridges pitched shutout ball as the Tigers opened their series with the Red Sox. The Boston club made six hits and accepted two bases on balls, but could not send a man across the plate. The Tigers touched Moore and Lisenbee for seven hits, one of them a home run by Alexander in the ninth inning. That circuit drive was probably the longest hit in Fenway Park this season, as it cleared the picket fence in deep center field. Lisenbee was pitching at the time. Rothrock's two singles wer the best for the Red Sox. Johnson and Walker had two out of four for the Tigers. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	x	5	10	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	13	3

Batteries—Brown, Hadley and Spencer; Harder, Connally and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Dineen. Time—1h. 45m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	x		6	13	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0		3	9	0

Batteries—Earnshaw and Palmisano; Hebert, Cooney and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—1h. 59m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Bridges and Ruel; Moore, Lisenbee and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Guthrie and Moriarty. Time—1h. 29m.

A'S PURCHASE FIRST BASEMAN

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Purchase of Oscar Roettger, star first baseman of the St. Paul American Association club, for a cash consideration and a player, was announced yesterday by the Philadelphia Athletics. The amount of cash involved was not made public and the player to be released probably will not be made known until next year. Roettger, a native of St. Louis and brother of Wally Roettger, Cardinal outfielder, is regarded as one of the best first sackers in the American Association and is a consistent .300 hitter.

MISS SKINNER SCORES WELL

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 11 (AP)—In yesterday's Connecticut Women's Golf Association tournament, held at the Orchards course here, Miss Elizabeth Skinner of Longmeadow won low gross honors with a 77. She played the second nine in 37, being one under men's par until the final hole, where she needed six. Mrs. H. P. Martelle of Hartford was second with 84, while Miss Jane Broadwell of Longmeadow won low net prize with 79, her gross being 86. Miss Diefendorf of New Haven won the driving award, her three attempts averaging 217 yards on a down-hill fairway.

TATE LEADS MAINE OPEN

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Sept. 11 (AP)—Leslie Tate of Summit Spring, defending champion, yesterday led the field at the end of the first 36 holes of the Maine open golf championship, played on the Wawenock Country Club course. Tate played the first 18 in 76 and the second in 78 for a total of 152. Ike Merrill of Camden, N. J., made the rounds in 153 and Miles Coen of Mings Springs posted the same total.

WINS SLEEPY HOLLOW MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., Sept. 11—Spencer Brainard, Millbrook Country Club, won the qualifying medal in a field of over 100 golfers in the Sleepy Hollow invitation here yesterday with a score of 36—35—71. He was the only left-handed golfer in the field and the only player to equal par on the 6440-yard course.

UNITED STATES SENIORS WIN

Defeat Canadians for the Duke of Devonshire Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 11—For the eighth successive year the senior golfers of the United States defeated the seniors of Canada at the Apawamis Club links yesterday in their 15-man golf match for the championship of the two countries and the Duke of Devonshire Trophy. The United States has now won this trophy 12 times in the 14 years of competition, Canada taking it in 1918 and 1923.

The United States team won the match yesterday by 26½ points to 18½, the scoring being on the Nassau system of one point to the winner of the match and one to the winner of each nine holes. The feature individual playing of the match was by Dr. George T. Gregg of the Oakmont Country Club. He turned in a card of 77 and won quite easily from George L. Robinson. The presidents of the two associations met in the top match, and Frederick H. Ecker of the Blind Brook Country Club, who had recently been elected head of the United States association, defeated P. D. Ross of the Canadian association by 3 points. P. C. Newton, S. C. Mabon and Bertrand Hopper were the other United States players to win 3 points. G. S. C. Lyon, H. F. C. Post and R. Connable were the Canadians who won the maximum number of points. The summary:

UNITED STATES		CANADA	
F. H. Ecker	3	P. D. Ross	0
F. K. Snare	0	G. S. Lyon	3
Dr. G. T. Gregg	3	G. L. Robinson	0
F. S. Douglas	2	J. E. Caldwell	1
F. C. Newton	3	F. A. Parker	0
D. N. Tallman	2	D. B. Mulligan	1
F. H. Hoyt	1	F. P. Mathews	2
H. A. Croft	0	H. C. F. Post	3
S. C. Mabon	3	S. L. McKay	0
George Folk	1½	W. H. Seymour	1½
J. W. Falson	2	D. Robertson	1
Bertrand Hopper	3	J. A. Mercier	0
C. Hollingsworth	2	R. Gamble	1
J. A. Peck	1	J. A. Ogilvie	2
F. S. Wheeler	0	R. Connable	3
Totals	26½	Totals	18½

The second group of the United States seniors who are playing for their championship title and other prizes completed the first 18 holes of their 36-hole test yesterday and at the end of play Noah D. Pomeroy of the Fox Hills Golf Club had turned in the best card of the day—an 80. If he is to win the championship title he must turn in a 78 today to take the title from John D. Chapman, who played in the first group Tuesday and Wednesday and turned in a 36-hole score of 159. The next best card turned in was 82 and three golfers were tied at that score. They were Dr. Charles Wallace, Garden City Country Club; Frederick J. Flynn, St. Albans Golf Club, and Ernest D. Wilkes, Burlingame Country Club.

UNIFORM STATE LAW URGED FOR NARCOTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11—Only through adequate state enforcement can progress be made in combating the drug traffic in this country, Mr. Harry J. Anslinger of Washington, D. C., federal commissioner of narcotics, declared in an address before the forty-first annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws here on Wednesday.

Urging the commissioners to draft a uniform state law on narcotics, Mr. Anslinger asserted that while a few of the state measures now in effect were adequate for the purpose, the majority of them were in such a "chaotic condition as to render them ineffective if not useless."

Four Teams in Tie, One Mother on Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley, Mass., Sept. 11

SELDOM if ever has a situation arisen in a golf tournament similar to the one which occurred here yesterday in the third annual mother and son golf tournament of the Wellesley Country Club when it was found that four teams had tied for the gross prize and one of the ladies involved was in the tie twice. After considerable discussion it was ruled that the four should play off at 18 holes, which means that one of the ladies must play 36 holes.

Mrs. W. A. Hersey of the home club was the lady who tied twice. In the morning, playing with her son Francis P., she turned in a gross of 86, while she turned in exactly the same score for her afternoon round with her son Winthrop P. as her partner. The other couples which turned in 86's were Mrs. W. P. Arnold and W. P. Arnold Jr., Oyster Harbors Club, and Mrs. F. B. Cole and Edward D. Cole of Wellesley C. C.

Another strange angle to the four-team tie was that the two Herseys were members of former Princeton varsity golf teams while Arnold and Cole were members of Harvard teams. Mrs. F. S. Eddy and C. F. Eddy, a former Yale baseball and football player, of the home club and Mrs. W. F. Flanders and F. A. Flanders of the Winchester Country Club tied for best net with 75 each.

Emerald F. Sloan Wins Rifle Title

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 11 (AP)—With the national individual rifle championship determined, 113 teams of 10 men each prepared today to settle the team championship of the United States.

It marked the twenty-ninth annual renewal of competition for the Minute Man trophy, awarded the best 10-man team each year since 1902. The match will be fired in five stages.

Yesterday Lieut. Emerald F. Sloan, Seventh United States Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, won the Daniel Boone trophy as the crack rifle shot of the nation, outshooting 1728 marksmen, the largest entry field in the history of the national rifle matches.

Capt. Kerrie L. Berry, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., who led at the end of the fourth stage, finished fourth. Second was Emmet O. Swanson, Minneapolis civilian, and third Corporal William Easterling, United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Va.

MISS HUGHES WINS GOLF FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 11—Ann Hughes, 17-year-old girl golfer from the Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y., runnerup for the title in 1929 and 1930, finally captured the Metropolitan junior girls' golf championship yesterday after a playoff with Dorothy Jamin of The White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, here. Miss Hughes and Miss Jamin turned in 18-hole scores of 92, but in the extra-hole playoff, Miss Hughes scored a 5 to her opponent's 6.

ANDERSON ELECTED CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday announced the appointment of John G. Anderson as captain of the Lesley Cup squad which will meet teams from the Philadelphia and Massachusetts associations at the Charles River Country Club, Newton Centre, Mass., Oct. 2 and 3.

BY-PLAYS

BASEBALL SLANG STRIKING OUT

TOO MANY the story by George A. Brandenburg in the July 25 number of Editor & Publisher, in which he states that James Crusinberry, who has been writing baseball stories for the last 25 years, says that the slang writer in baseball is fast passing out of the picture, will come as a big surprise, and yet there is no question but what this veteran reporter for the Chicago Daily News is well qualified to make such a statement, and that he has based it on sound premises. It has always been the opinion of those who have conducted The Christian Science Monitor that the best story of a baseball game was one that told of the happenings in a clear, dignified manner, not necessarily so lacking in color and animation as to be dull, but free of that flippant, slangy, and semi-humorous style which has been affected by many baseball writers who have seemed to feel that it was what the readers of their papers wanted. Too often has it been the case that the writer was working under a serious misapprehension, and his stories would have been even more highly prized had they been written along more interesting lines. Such a nation-wide sport as baseball, which is followed by all classes of people, is certainly worthy of the best of reporting, and it is not at all surprising to find out that the fans are showing that they have had their fill of the slangy and flippant baseball story.

A FINELY BALANCED CHAMPIONSHIP

Better balance could hardly be asked for a golf tournament than that displayed at the recent amateur championship of the United States Golf Association in Chicago. Five former champions and many other veterans entered, yet the early rounds of match play found the juniors, many previously unheard of, in a heavy majority. Two of the older players came through to the final, and one of the former champions won the title. The youngsters eliminated most of the veterans, yet had to bow finally to one of them. So there is enough satisfaction to go around for both generations.

HAS THE TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP

There are two kinds of sportsmanship. One is put on like the latest style of hat because the wearer is intelligent enough to perceive that it meets with social approval. The other kind comes straight from the heart, and is a true indication of character. Observers at the national amateur golf championship in Chicago felt that in his behavior the new champion, Francis D. Ouimet, displayed the latter kind of sportsmanship. Ouimet was businesslike about his golf; he never kept the gallery in suspense while he dilly-dallied over a shot for five minutes or more. He studied his shots, but with the rapidity and economy of motion that might be expected of an efficiency expert. He had some close contests and was often behind, but he never "emoted" over his bad breaks, of which he had his share, and he took his good fortune modestly. Always friendly and good-natured, alert and dignified, Ouimet won as much esteem as a personality as he did as a golfer.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 69

EDMUND J. (BING) MILLER

Philadelphia Athletics, American League

First played professional baseball with the Clinton club of the Central Association in 1916. Born in Vinton, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1894. Five feet 11 inches in height and weighs about 187 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1915—Clinton, Central Association	P		
1916—Clinton, Central Association	P-OF	125	.283
1917—Clinton, Central Association	OF	80	.337
1917—Detroit, American League	OF		
1917—Peoria, Central League	OF	22	.378
1918—Detroit, American League	OF		
1919—Detroit, American League	OF		
1919—Atlanta, Southern Association	OF	27	.383
1919—San Antonio, Texas League	OF		

RAILROADS LOSE LARGE SUMS BY ABUSING PASSES

Loopholes in Laws on Matter Used by Many to Ride Free

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 — Free transportation is costing the railroads of the United States millions of dollars a year, according to a high traffic official here, following a study of the subject. His attention was directed to the situation following disclosures that passes had been issued to 988 office-holders in the State of New Jersey, including some members of the judiciary, as well as others in authority, and employees of state departments, and persons to whom the passes were given under the liberal interpretation of the state law authorizing such free transportation for official use on State business.

"If the Interstate Commerce Commission ever undertakes to investigate the railroad pass situation, there will be a big explosion," this official, who, for business reasons, refused to permit his name to be quoted, said.

An investigation showed that some ecclesiastics are riding tree on several railroads under the terms of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act, which permits this, and railroad employees, together with members of their families, who, according to their assurance, are entirely dependent upon them for support, are using the rails freely between the Atlantic to the Pacific on free transportation.

The I. C. C. took a step to curb this free traffic when it investigated the question of private cars a year ago, and ruled that all rail-owned official cars, when taken over the lines of any other railroad than that owning the car, must pay the same rate as a car chartered by a non-railroad person, or the equivalent of 25 first-class fares. It also ruled that guests traveling in these cars, when not entitled to free Pullman transportation, should not be carried free of charge in a private car, it being understood anyway that such persons generally provided themselves with the railroad tickets for these journeys.

Currying favor with shippers in an effort to get freight traffic, has resulted in the most flagrant abuses of the free pass distribution. Technically, the railroads are not evading the law, although there is a fine point even here which traffic officials of the rail lines admit places the entire question on dangerous ground.

In the Northwest, for example, a lumber company may own a railroad of perhaps 6 to 25 miles, the sole purpose of which is to move logs down the mountain to connect with the main-line railway. This railroad is given a name, and becomes a separate corporation, with duly elected officers, most of whom hold corresponding positions with the lumber company. In their capacities as railroad officials, ostensibly, they apply to the connecting railroad for passes.

By law, such passes may be given, and it is self-evident that if one railway does not comply with the request, a competing line recognizing the traffic possibilities in giving passes to these individuals, will leap to it with alacrity. The result is that these officers of the lumber company, many of whom would not know a technical railroad term if they heard it, are riding free over thousands of miles of railroad.

The situation may be said to have reached its apex when the manager of a well-known hotel in the Northwest, because of his transportation duties as a director in a small line of lake steamers, was reported to hold annual passes over three transcontinental railroads.

Insurance Firms Back Real Estate

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 — Insurance companies continue to regard realty investments with favor, according to a survey by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, despite the unsatisfactory condition of quantities of real estate mortgage bonds at the present time. There has been no change in the policies of 131 companies during the last year that would show any lessening interest in real estate, the report said.

This, the fourth annual outline of the real estate loan policies of insurance companies, prepared by the mortgage, finance and brokers' divisions of the association, is said to be the only survey of its kind, and it is of great value to realtors in arranging their loans.

"The majority of the companies," the report stated, "continue to loan up to 50 per cent of the value of almost any type of property, including farms, and the table of maximum amounts loaned shows some larger totals than appeared in last year's survey. Several companies lend from $200,000 to $500,000 on commercial and large apartment buildings, and one company will finance office buildings up to $1,000,000."

The reports of the companies, it was said, indicate that millions of dollars are ready to be placed on well-selected real estate.

RUSSIA TO WORK WITH INSTITUTE

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP)—Soviet Russia has accepted an invitation to participate in the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations through the Pacific committee of research societies of the Soviet Republic, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Edward C. Carter, secretary-treasurer of the American section of the institute.

Mr. Carter who came here especially to urge acceptance of the invitation, is en route to China for the biennial conference of the institute next month. He is chairman of the program committee.

Getting to Top Aided By Buoyant Hatch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newcastle, Eng.

A BUOYANT emergency hatch to enable men to escape from a sunken submarine has been invented by Mr. Thomas Butson of Newcastle.

The hatch is fitted with a buoyant cover which can be released from inside. It can be opened gradually so that there is no sudden inrush of water and when fully open it floats to the surface. The men in the submarine having put on their breathing apparatus before the hatch is opened, can then escape to the surface through the open hatch.

PENNSYLVANIA VOTERS URGED TO AID COURTS

Appeal Is Made to Keep Supreme Bench Out of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 — Appealing to the voters of Pennsylvania to guard their courts against machine politics and machine politicians, Dr. R. W. Kelsey, professor of American history at Haverford College here, declares that voters should not lose sight of the impending battle for a place on the State Supreme Bench.

Mr. Kelsey is one of the thousands who have aligned themselves with Mr. Graham C. Woodward, of Philadelphia. In a public statement, under the heading, "Guard the Court," Dr. Kelsey said:

"It has long been recognized that no greater anxiety can come to modern democracy than to have partisan politics, especially machine politics, creep into the judiciary. The judiciary department as between the executive and legislative departments, is the keystone of the arch. If it is weakened the whole structure falls.

"More than a century ago President Monroe was being urged to appoint a politician, albeit an eminent one, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Rufus King of New York wrote to the politician, one of his closest friends, as follows: 'We must not forget that the wisdom of the other departments is inadequate to supply a defect in the judiciary. . . . The office does not admit of any expectations of ulterior advancement, nor could it tolerate the interference of the judge in party or personal politics.'

"This old danger of politics in the highest court now threatens Pennsylvania. A man who has been a typical machine politician is seeking a place on the supreme bench of the great Keystone State. He will probably have the backing of the machine crowd in our two greatest cities. If ever there was a time for decent Pennsylvanians to guard the honor of their State, it is now.

"In the coming primary I truly hope that the supporters of clean government in the Republican Party will vote for Mr. Graham C. Woodward, and those in the Democratic Party for Mr. Charles F. Uhl."

Mr. Woodward is a graduate of the University of Pensylvania, from both the academic and the law schools and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1904. Since that time he has been engaged in the general practice of the law, serving as president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1913-14. He is the author of several important law books, including one which was awarded the Peter Steven Duponceau prize by the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and is at work on another book which will shortly be published.

Mr. Woodward is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and of the Union League. He has never held office, nor been a candidate for office before the present time. He is a supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Woodward said:

"The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been, heretofore, free from sinister political influences. We look upon it as the bulwark of our liberties. The day when the Supreme Court becomes the football of politics will be a sorry one for the people of Pennsylvania. I was asked to be a candidate for the Supreme Court because I have no political affiliations, because I owe no politician or political organization any debt.

"I believe the people want to keep the Supreme Court out of politics and I believe they will defeat any effort to degrade that tribunal to the level of the police magistracy. My message to the people of Pennsylvania is that they have a real problem before them. That the choice is far more than a mere selection between two men. It is a choice between the principles for which those men stand."

PRISONERS TO GROW TREES IN SAN JOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A tree planting program is sponsored by a group of local business men. The trees are to be grown by county prison inmates on county property, and will be planted in private residences and estates by unemployed men who will be paid for their labor by those receiving the trees. The trees will be obtainable free of charge.

Seeds which, it is estimated, will produce 200,000 young shade trees of all varieties, have been donated by a local nursery. It is pointed out by the sponsors of the plan that in addition to providing work for the unemployed, it will also stimulate a program of reforestation in the Santa Clara Valley.

ROOSEVELT HEADS DELEGATES

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 10 (AP)—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt sailed for New York yesterday, heading the Porto Rican delegation to the American Legion convention at Detroit, 20 and 21

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLARET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute; sells at sight; sample free. P. O. Oslo Co., Dept. 102, 18 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DORNLA CO., Dept. 8-20, Fitchburg, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

OLD ORCHARD INN—30 acres enclosed woods; wide, open verandas; recreation, rest, study; cottages for guests with attendants; motorists accommodated; special rates. Raelyn, Le ... 909, P. O. Tel. 958. One hour New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refinement in each principal city to represent high-class Fifth Avenue hotel; should have wide social and business acquaintance; work does not call for sale of merchandise, but is rather that of making contacts and need not necessarily interfere with other activities; no investment other than whole or part time and good commissions will be paid on results produced. Kindly write qualifications to manager, Box B-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come for rest and study. (Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past 12 years.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Regent 1080. Asp. 0419.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

YARNS—Pure wool worsted, for sweaters, stockings, and caps; also for hooked rugs and afghans, 80c a oz. skein, or if bought in 5 lb. lots, $1.40 a lb., postage paid. Send stamped addressed envelope for free samples. CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, Dept. M, Concord, N. H.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.
7 and 8-room apartments, $70 and $85 per month; all modern improvements including electric refrigeration; adults, American families. IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 73 Gardner St. Tel. Stadium 2782.

ARDMORE, Argyle Court, 198 Argyle Road—Furnished 3 rooms and bath; corner suite; 2nd floor; very attractive. Ardmore 1068. Near Christian Science church.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3219

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—8820 first Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.; high-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $48-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

Cambridge
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 Garden Street

Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science Church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Desk service, also maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
ATTRACTIVE CAFE

Intelligent, considerate service assured
Also Concord and Lexington Halls
THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr. Uni. 2263 or 3984

IN WATERTOWN, MASS.—Heated 3-room, attractive, new apartment; all conveniences, oak floors; private entrance; adults. Middlesex 2037-W.

JAMAICA POND DISTRICT—Homelike modern apartments, 5-6 rooms, hot water, janitor; quiet neighborhood; low rent. Jamaica 5467 (Boston).

LONGWOOD MANOR
94-102 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.
5-6 Rooms, 1-3 Baths
CARLTON STREET
7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths

Every modern convenience. Restricted buildings, owner management.
Telephone Beacon 4440

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Airy, bright apartment, 5 rooms, tiled bath, 2-family house, all new; unusually attractive; heat furnished; garage if desired. 629 South 5th Ave.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—First floor, 3-family house, 5 rooms, 2 sun rooms, outside porch; heat, water, electric refrigeration; garage. E. S. FOGG, 18 Greendale Ave.

NEWTON, MASS.—Attractive furnished apartment, 9 rooms and 2 baths, all modern, fireplace, tiled bath with showers; garage, garden; fine location; also unfurnished 7-room apartment. 172 Washington St.

NEW YORK
175 West 73rd Street

Distinctive 2 and 3 Rooms. Apartments are large, airy, sunny. Modern innovations. G. E. Refrigeration. Convenient location. Attractive rentals.
Robert A. Nordblom Co.
175 West 73rd St. N. Y.
TRafalgar 7-1530

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful unfurnished apartments 1 to 2 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

PRAIRIE FARMERS ASK AID IN HARVESTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Farmers of the Wynyard district in Saskatchewan are signing a petition pledging the signers to resist "by all means in our power", seizures, evictions and foreclosures. They also promise to refrain from buying foreclosed land, property up for sale by sheriff, or chattels possessed extrajudicially.

The farmers are complaining that a debt adjustment act passed at the last session of the provincial legislature is inadequate to protect debtors. They have asked the Premier, J. T. M. Anderson, to call a special session of the legislature to enact measures to meet the serious economic conditions which prevail. Among the measures which they suggest is the financing of the farmers by the Government in harvesting and threshing operations.

JAPAN CUTS SCHOOL COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese school children are getting their books at prices 20 per cent cheaper than last term at the reopening of the public schools this fall. The Ministry of Education decided on the price cut in line with the Government's general program to reduce the cost of living.

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTS

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Governor's office yesterday announced the appointment of Lieut.-Gov. Edward C. Shannon as a delegate to represent Pennsylvania at the Eastern States Exposition, to be held at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 20 and 21

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 306 W. 56th St. (Apt. 6A), overlooking Central Park—modern, high class, sunny 8-room apartment, near Christian Science church; beautiful refrigeration, etc.; furnished or unfurnished. Call SUPERINTENDENT, Circle 7-4813.

108 Hemenway Street, Boston
Beautifully decorated suites of 2 and 3-room with large kitchenette, elevator service, free refrigeration; rents reasonable. Apply on premises.

The Riverside
Apartment Hotel on the Charles
Attractively furnished or unfurnished 1-2-room suites. Frigidaire, housekeeping; full or limited service; reasonable rates; parking space; garage; short or long periods.
430 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Uni. 4720

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS
on the Fenway, opposite the Art Museum and rose garden; 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, large reception hall; kitchenette and bath, electrical refrigeration; reasonable rentals. Telephone Kenmore 4953 or Com. 3143. 88 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1930 A MODEL FORD SPORT COUPE in excellent condition; driven by owner; mileage under 7000; can be seen by appointment. Box F-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME (training for boys needing special help; ideal opportunity for parents to place boys in harmonious atmosphere under loving and reliable supervision; complete responsibility assumed if desired. PARENT EDUCATOR, Box 204, Lake Placid, N. Y.

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 35 acres; playground; scientific care combined with love and understanding; camp life during summer. EDITH CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NEW YORK CITY—Street floor 48 ten room for rent to start good housekeeper and cook; will consider percentage basis and work with right person. Write Box H-32, Room 1804 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 412 W. 110th—Lovely modern 7-room apartment, all filled; good income; $500 cash. FOSTER, Academy 3-6317.

CARPENTERS

R. W. WHITEACRE
Carpenter and Builder. Repairs of every description. Personal attention given. 70 Brington Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 1440.

CHURCH FURNITURE

WE WILL give 2 readers' desks and chairs to any Christian Science organization that will pay the cost of crating and transportation. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, MRS. MAUD H. HOOD, clerk, Marshfield Hills, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN—A delightful, homelike place in the Shawangunk Mountains; good food well cooked. Daintily served; comfortable beds; pine grove; fishing, boating, bathing; 90 miles from New York; Route 17; $18 to $21 per week, $7 for week-end; come, rest and study. 11th season. Box 1. MRS. E. R. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Mt. Pleasant—One of New Hampshire's beauty spots; perfect cuisine; fall terms $15 to $16; booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

DRESSMAKING

HIGH-CLASS gowns and sport dresses; expert dressmaking; reasonable. MRS. PONTAIN, 1 West 109th St., N. Y. C. Academy 2-4300.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PEDDINGHAUS COMPANY
198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2262

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-0938

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-3060.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St. New York City. Bryant 8434.

FURNITURE

BLACK dining room suite, couch and other things for sale. Call evenings, 808 West 113th. Apt. 3, New York City. Cathedral 8-1968.

GARAGES

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-0700
ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1386 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, Nr. New York Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality line hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commissions; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ARTEX MILLS, 3 West 29th St., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT home for rest and study for those needing care; an attendant is available. MRS. CLARA E. RUSSELL, 418 Walnut St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6116.

THE MISSES PARKER, 62 Ashland St., Arlington, Mass.—Home for rest and study; experienced care if needed; special price to those wanting permanent home. Arl. 0313.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS GARDENS (New York's most beautiful suburb)—Palatially furnished or unfurnished home, stone construction, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 fireplaces, Frigidaire, porches, large garage, garden. Room 1310, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Tel. Rhinelock 4-3052.

TO RENT, $100, attractive modern house; all heat; unusual location, offering golf, splendid winter sports; beautiful view. Tel. Arlington 2910-J (Arlington, Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; very guaranteed; 30 years' experience. E. AUTO VAN CO., 30 Sheafe Place, 631 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office available mornings. 350 Madison Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-9190 between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office 1 afternoon and evening. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 4-6358. Call after 5 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office for rent part time, 38 East 62nd St. Telephone mornings Murray Hill 2-8268.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior painting and decorating, paper hanging, upholstering, furniture repairing. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., 71 Chestnut St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 1489.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
CRAGMERE PARK, MAHWAH, N. J.
High in the Ramapo Hills, a home of quiet surroundings and atmosphere of love for rest, study, recreation; all year. MRS. JANE CRAFT STEWART, Tel. Cragmere 3895.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSET VIEW FARM
In the HEART of the WHITE MOUNTAINS
Bethlehem, New Hampshire

Restful, with splendid opportunities for study; home cooking; prices moderate; booklet. MRS. ELLA W. GILMAN, Box 153.

WILLISTON PARK
LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 26 Yale St.—Quiet, refined, new home, for rest and study; good food; near R. R. station, Oyster Bay branch; near bus line to N. Y. and beaches; temporary or permanent.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 1617L.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination 200 each, $7.00; practitioner's cards, bills, 100 each, $2.50; personal stationery; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, anything; reasonable; good service; also platelets raised printing; paper boxes. GAIL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Algonquin 4-6167.

REAL ESTATE

Country Places
Harris & Sharpe (Inc.)
REALTORS—Founded 1877
637 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Middlesex 2793

MANCHESTER, N. H.—For sale, 7-room Dutch colonial house, modern improvements, including oil burner; good neighborhood; reasonable. 915 Maple. F. E. DODGE.

ROOSEVELLE CENTRE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—$15,000; 9-room, 2-car garage, plot 80x150; property and house in perfect condition; exclusive section; adjoining large park and near new Unitarian Science church. FLORIN, 11 Lawrence Ave.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—For sale, fine old mansion, colonial design, in excellent repair, all modern conveniences; near Christian Science church. Somerville 0716-W.

THE TIME TO BUY
an apartment house is after foreclosure; price is bottom then; I have one at Woodside, another at Flushing; 12 minutes and 20 minutes to Grand Central, fare 5c; quick action profitable to purchaser. CRUIKSHANK, 116 John St., N. Y. Beekman 3-0263.

RESORTS

The Eddy Farm
Spend beautiful September in country. Golf, boating, bathing, tennis, dancing. Accommodate 225. Select clientele. Booklet. Special Sept. rates. Phone 218.

M. PATTERSON, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIN ROCK RIDING SCHOOL
Boston Post Road, Old Greenwich, Conn.
invites your inspection; beautiful woodland trails, gentle and spirited horses; reasonable rates, thorough instruction. Phone Old Greenwich 7-1123.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COMFORTABLE and attractive rooms for business and professional women; beautiful location conveniently situated between Brookline and Boston; double room, including breakfast and dinner, $18 per person; single room $20. Tel. Kenmore 2294.

NEW YORK CITY—Convenient, comfortable accommodations, with dinner and light breakfast; choice location; $10.50, $12.50, $15.50. Circle 7-8833.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

STARTING from October 1st business woman would like furnished or unfurnished rooms and meals; with private family located in New York City, within walking distance of E. 77th St. Write Box X-51, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms to select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. University 4-9763

BOSTON—Comfortable, clean rooms with kitchen privileges or meals served; near church. MRS. PRENTICE, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6, Commonwealth 1851.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3 (PRATT)—Near Christian Science church; clean, comfortable rooms; transient or permanent rates. 6, 6½, 7. Com. 8088.

BOSTON, 104 Gainsboro St.—2 large, pleasant, front rooms; newly decorated; terms reasonable. F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable permanent or transient; reasonable. Com. 8177.

BOSTON—Quiet room next bath; home privileges. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 27.

NEWTON CENTER, near Commonwealth Ave.—A pleasant home with private family in 2-family house, steam Heat. Call Center Newton 1265-W.

N. Y. C., 800 West 140th. Apt. 12, Edgecombe 4-9441—Refined home, large front room on Broadway, also small room; every convenience; call afternoons or evenings; gentlemen.

N. Y. C., 63rd (Broadway)—Suitable 2; large, attractive, sunny, southern exposure, private, etc., immaculate; quiet surroundings; $14 weekly. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 322 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room in apartment, private bath and private entrance; no other roomer; reasonable. Telephone Trafalgar 7-3069.

NEW YORK CITY, Downtown lodgings 151 East 44th—Single, double, suites; housekeeping privileges; business people; $7 up. Vanderbilt 3-2818 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY (Greenwich Village)—Comfortably furnished room; very clean and quiet; practically private bath; $8. Phone Spring 7-7333.

N. Y. C., 264 Broadway (100th St.)—Front room, reasonable; also smaller room, $5; convenient transportation. Tel. Riverside 9-4185. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 606 W. 113th—Airy, artistic bed-sitting room; business man-woman; references; Columbia district. Cathedral 8-4268 (Apt. 64).

N. Y. C., 53 East 96th (5 B)—Clean, sunny, homelike; running water; kitchen privileges; $7 up; elevator. Atwater 8-3547, Chris.

N. Y. C., 546 West 111th, Apt. 1-B—Large, light, riverview, private bath; suitable couple, single; Christian Scientist preferred.

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101—Newly decorated suites or single; high-class house; running water in rooms. ELLIS, Acad. 2913.

PHILADELPHIA, 4639 Spruce Street—Rooms, hotel service, breakfast optional, private bath, running water, $1 a day up. Alleghany 3141.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—American; 10 years' experience; will go anywhere. Phone Breakers 3014-W or C. L. G., 29 Allen Ave., Lynn, Mass.

EXPERIENCED Swiss gardener, 32, married, capable handling estates or farms. Write BURGIN, 39 Farragut Road, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2-2362.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Want to place my Protestant Parisian French housekeeper; very reliable, refined, capable educated and very honest; understands and prefers the care of children. This is a young woman of unusual ability. LONGWOOD GARDEN HOTEL, Onset, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK — Private, business, school; American woman desires to serve; references. JEANETTE KOHLRUSH. Tel. Richmond Hill 2-7030 (New York City).

STOREROOMS FOR RENT

STORAGE ROOMS—75c per month per room. BOORSTON BROS., P. O. Box 1985, 103-123 Fairmount Avenue, Hyde Park, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Country place on river, near ocean and lake; boating, bathing, tennis, hiking; ideal for season; booklet. MRS. AILEEN GRAY.

SCOTTS' West Thornton, N. H. White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing; open all year; $10-$18 weekly.

TAILORS

H. STEPPER COMPANY
Ladies' tailors and furriers, announcing fall opening. 170A Tremont St., Boston. Han. 3547.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTORING in all branches English, elementary and advanced; will call at homes of pupils if desired; reasonable rates. Barnard College graduate. MARY B. AYERS, 311 West 98th St., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 846 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-8943 mornings until 11.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village, 13 Perry St.—Duplex apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; garden; modern, reasonable. Write H. HULL, Lyme, Connecticut.

UPHOLSTERERS

CIRCLE UPHOLSTERING CO.
McCOUBREY BROS.
Home upholstering, polishing, repairing. We call and deliver; satisfaction guaranteed. 109 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass. Sta. 4743.

MAINE

AUBURN

Thinking of Remodeling
This Fall?
Get Our Estimates on Inside and Outside Work.
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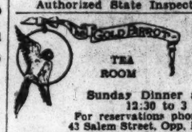

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They Satisfy
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Meadowlark
(Sturnella magna)

Where: Strictly a North American bird, frequenting the fields and open meadows from Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico and westward to the plains. Winters from Massachusetts and Illinois southward.

Distinguishing Features: Ten to 11 inches in length—trifle larger than a robin. Upper parts brown mingled with deep brown and black; throat and chin yellow with a large crescent on breast; underparts yellow, running into buffy brown spotted or streaked with very dark brown. Outer tail feathers white, conspicuous in flight. Dark brown line running through the eye. Nest a hooded affair of grasses and rushes containing four bluish white eggs with occasional brown spots.

Use: The farmer's friend, eating thousands of cutworms and other insect larvæ annually.

"Birds of a feather flock together," runs an old adage. In the same country meadows the red-winged blackbirds and meadowlarks (birds of the same family though of different habits) hunt the farmer's enemies out and destroy them, build their nests and rear their young as next door neighbors. Should you go looking for these birds, you would find 10 red-winged blackbirds to every meadowlark, for the latter is a shy bird, its coat being a perfect match with the surroundings and enabling it to hide effectively.

The high pitched whistle "Spring o' the y-e-a-r, Spring o' the y-e-a-r" rings out clearly from fence rail or rock pile as our meadowlark calls from its vantage point. Tender and plaintive, the flutelike notes of the meadowlark are always given from a favorite stump. Like a fastidious orator the black-chested, golden-breasted meadow singer renders its repertory from its own particular platform—or else remains silent.

Farmers everywhere should be careful to protect the meadowlark, for even a single bird can look after a good-sized meadow, and what better substitute can be found to take the place of our feathered folk? It is against the law to harm these birds, yet every year hundreds are lost under the caption of "sport."

A Word a Day

Farrago

Pronounced *fa-ra'-go*, with first *a* as in account, second as in ray, *o* as in old.

The Latin *farrago* was applied by the Romans specifically to a mixed fodder for cattle (from *far*, a kind of grain—note also *farina*, "meal"), but the word had obvious possibilities for figurative use, so it came more and more to mean a confused mass, or a medley.

When we adopted the word into English we retained only its figurative sense, and we continue to apply it to a confused mixture, a hodgepodge of various materials.

Example: "He would not allow a farrago of nonsense to be palmed off on him by the propagandist."

Notes and Queries

Cowardice (W. F.) — Pronounced *kou'-er-dis*, with *ou* as in *out*, *e* as in *maker*, *i* short as in *dip*.

Culinary ("Home maker")— Pronounced *ku'-lih-na-ry*, with long *u*, short *i*, *a* as in *savage*. There is no authority for *kuhl'-in-air-y*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Under Whose Direction?

Jones: "I run things at my house."
Smith: "Shake! I operate the furnace and washing machine at mine, too."

The Novice

"How much do you get out of your new car?"
"Oh, about 50 miles to a fender."

Donor and Receiver

Wife: "I can't just decide what to get my husband for a little gift."
Helpful Friend: "Don't tell me there isn't anything you need!"

In Eskimo Land

"What happened to Noogah's igloo? It's melted to the ground."
"Yes, he gave a house-warming last night."

The Talkies

Director: "Thank goodness, we've finished that scene. I wouldn't do it again for a million dollars."
Assistant Director: "Well, you almost had to. One of the visitors—"
Director: "He didn't talk or anything, did he?"
Assistant Director: "Oh, no. I went SSSSHHHHHHH!"

A Quotation for Today

TO PLEAD that anything is excusable is to admit that it is wrong.
—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Dog Rescued

(The London Daily Express)

London, Eng.

MISS EMILY BEGLEY, aged 19, of Evans Street, Barry Dock, was on her way to interview a prospective employer at Barry when she was attracted to the quayside by a large crowd.

Struggling in the harbor was a dog which had become entangled in the anchor rope of a boat about fifty yards out.

The crowd still looked on while the dog whined pitifully. But not Miss Begley. She dived, fully clothed, into the water and swam out to the distressed animal.

It was a difficult swim with her clothes impeding her. She reached the dog, released it, and, supporting it under her arm, swam back to the shore against the incoming tide and strong currents.

The dog's gratitude was such as only animal lovers know. It placed its paws on the rescuer in an almost human manner and returned thanks.

Miss Begley went back to her home, changed her clothes, and resumed her journey to see a prospective employer.

The Children's Corner

So Many Kittens!

(A True Story)

"MAMMA, Mamma! Mrs. Stubbs has five kittens! What is she going to do with them?" asked Ellen. Ellen's heart was big enough to take in all the baby kittens and baby puppies and regular human babies in the neighborhood.

"Why, dearie, I suppose that she will have to give them away, because no one wants so many kittens," Mother had to say.

"And Mary Lunn has three," said Ellen, thoughtfully. "What can we do about it, Mother? I am sure I could take care of a lot of kittens if I could have a little of old Molly's milk every morning and night when Sam milks her. I could have the froth on the top anyway, couldn't I?"

"Yes, dear, but you know our own old Dinah has four kittens, which is all she can take care of. What would you do with all these kittens?" asked Mother.

"Our barn is so big, you know, and the second floor is nearly empty. Could I use it?"

"Yes, dear, I have no objection," said Mother (Mother nearly always agreed to Ellen's plans). "But what will you do with so many kittens?"

"I will teach them to ride in my doll carriage, the way Big Kitty does. And when they grow up, I will find each one a nice home," hopefully Ellen planned. "They will all have such a good time playing together."

Ellen busily prepared the room for the kittens. With an old broom she swept out the room. She made soft hay beds in boxes alongside the walls and put a low pan for water by the window. Then she decided that the best way to get the kittens was to advertise, so on a piece of cardboard with a big black pencil she printed, "Please Bring Your Kittens to Me. I Will Take Care of Them. Ellen Ames." She pinned this to a tree beside the sidewalk.

Within three days Ellen had 17 kittens, so she took the advertisement down. The kittens were of every size and color. No two were exactly alike. Dinah and her four black-and-white kittens had the biggest box, because it was her home, and she was really the hostess, but when she saw so many other kittens she became a little confused, and soon could not separate her own kittens from the others. She tried for a few days to look after them all, and then walked away with her nose in the air, as much as to say, "I'm through for good," and she never came back to the second floor room in the barn, at least not until all the kittens were grown up.

The larger kittens were mostly Maltese, and they were big sisters to the littler ones. There were enough kittens for every one of Ellen's friends to have a string with a piece of paper tied to the end, for the kittens to chase and catch.

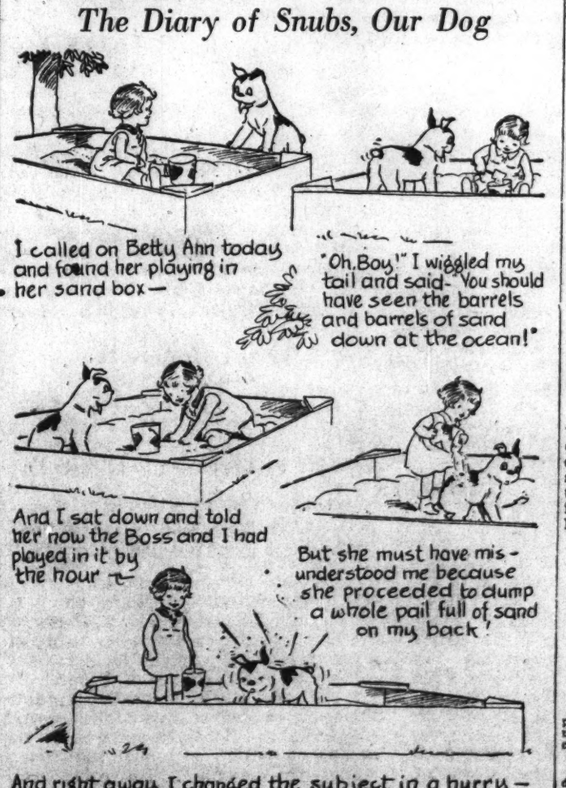
Ellen taught them all to drink the milk by dipping her finger in the milk and letting them lick it, putting the finger lower and lower, until it was in the milk, where the kittens speedily learned to swallow an unbelievable amount of milk.

For some weeks Ellen spent all her spare time out of school in taking care of them. Several could ride in the doll carriage at the same time. Of course none of them were quite as agreeable to this as Big Kitty. He would let Ellen dress him in doll clothes, with a bonnet on his head, put him in the doll carriage, cover him over with the patchwork quilt Ellen had made under Mother's direction, and take him for a ride. The store was three blocks away, and with a little sun parasol close over his head to shut out distracting sights, Big Kitty would sleep all the way to the store and back. Everyone who peeped under the parasol was so surprised. "Why, this isn't a doll!" they would exclaim.

Big Kitty agreed with Dinah that these were too many children, and he did not help a bit in training the 17 kittens. He enjoyed his usual trips in the doll carriage, and he was good friends with the horse, the cow and the calf, but he let the kittens entirely alone.

It was an important day when anyone came to select a kitten. Black ones, white ones, Maltese, tiger and plain cat, all were there. Finally the day came when there were only two left, and these, to the great delight of Ellen and her sister, Mother decided they might keep.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I called on Betty Ann today and found her playing in her sand box—
"Oh, Boy!" I wiggled my tail and said- You should have seen the barrels and barrels of sand down at the ocean!"
And I sat down and told her now the Boss and I had played in it by the hour—
But she must have misunderstood me because she proceeded to dump a whole pail full of sand on my back!
And right away I changed the subject in a hurry—

Missing Word Puzzle

He tied a ---- [illegible] string but it did --- [illegible]
The ice cream ---- was the only --- left.
John went out to ---- the pig --- door.
His father played a drum in the ----, --- could also play a cornet.

The spaces are to be filled with words. By reading the sentences carefully you will be able to find clews. The second word in each sentence is like the first word, except that the first letter of the first word is dropped. For example: Plate—Late.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Puzzling Notes Puzzle: "Practice Makes Perfect."

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: You never appreciate the true greatness of Gandhi until you try to explain why you wear a coat in summer.

Los Angeles Times: If a policeman doesn't arrest lawbreakers, he is inefficient; if he gives you a ticket, he is impudent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Armament Holiday Proposal

FASCIST Italy, through the remarkable discourse of Signor Dino Grandi, its Foreign Minister, at Geneva, has sought to take the lead among the powers working to make the Disarmament Conference a success and to upbuild the permanent machinery of peace. A curious shifting of the political scenes has today made Premier Mussolini and his spokesmen apostles of peace, whereas not many months ago the saber was being vigorously rattled each time Il Duce made a characteristic pronouncement.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the causes of this remarkable change. Lack of money is one important reason; need for peace to achieve the rebuilding of modern Italy is another; realization that Italy can achieve parity with France only by bringing the general level of armaments down is a third. But whatever are the causes, Premier Mussolini and Signor Grandi, his exceedingly able lieutenant, are the best of recruits for the peace army. And their motives do not in the least invalidate the excellent ideas which they produce at Geneva and elsewhere.

The most striking of these ideas is Signor Grandi's suggestion that all nations should cease armament building until the Disarmament Conference completes its task. His proposal becomes exceedingly attractive when taken in its setting in a speech which surveyed present international problems with boldness and realism. Signor Grandi recognized the imperativeness of a conference to review reparations debts, he emphasized the connection between armaments and debts, and gave full credit to the American view that debt cancellation should not pay for new armaments. He showed that armaments stimulate the erection of tariff barriers. He condemned alignments and blocs in Europe.

Supported by this weight of argument, Signor Grandi's plan for an armament holiday perhaps gains more authority than it really deserves. The problem is not merely to slow up armament building—for a building holiday after all would have comparatively little real effect on the weapons of war—but to help build up an atmosphere of mutual confidence which will make real limitation and reduction possible at the forthcoming conference. An armament holiday would be a fine and helpful gesture if it should spring from honest international friendliness. But if such a holiday merely embarrasses the French by bringing Italian military power a few notches nearer theirs through force of inertia, if it feeds fires of nationalism in the French Chamber of Deputies, if it arouses the same uneasiness which the Austro-German customs union plan produced, then it will have done more harm than good.

Therefore, before pronouncing judgment on an armament holiday, friends of international concord should wait to see the sentiment which springs up in the chief countries of the world, should call on Signor Grandi for details and precisions regarding his plan, and should expect any such scheme to be a result rather than a cause of international appeasement.

To tell the truth, Signor Grandi's proposal fits Italy's special objectives rather too neatly to meet with whole-hearted approval on the western side of the Alps. Speaking in the old sense of *realpolitik*, Italy stands to gain much by the holiday while France inevitably loses. This is not to say that the holiday would not be an excellent thing in its international significance. But if it is the cause of hurried negotiation between capitals, excited debates in parliaments, and later recrimination over its honest enforcement, it will have damaged rather than improved the prospects of real armament limitation. On the whole, at the present moment, the scheme appears to be a complicating rather than a simplifying element in the preparation for the conference.

Yet in the broader field, Signor Grandi's declarations should do nothing but good. And if Fascist Italy lives up to its words, if it refrains from alliances and blocs, if it keeps its tariffs within bounds, if it assists sympathetically and constructively in revising the financial settlement of Europe, if it does nothing to attack the prestige of the League of Nations, if it comes to the Disarmament Conference without immovable demands, then the possibilities of world recovery and preservation of peace will be enormously strengthened. To this end the words of Signor Grandi at Geneva are one more bit of supporting evidence.

Put Money to Work

ECONOMIC records are being made so fast nowadays that the remarkable fall in the interest rates which the United States Treasury is offering on its new $1,100,000,000 loans may not attract more than passing notice. But it is of great importance. The $800,000,000 twenty-year bonds will pay 3 per cent; the short-term certificates, which compose the remainder, 1½ per cent. Allowing for certain privileges peculiar to pre-war 3 per cent Treasury issues, the present loan will pay the lowest interest in United States Treasury history. As for short-term interest rates, these have been making history for a year.

Such borrowing terms testify not only to the high standing of the Federal Government, but also to the superabundance of money lying fallow in such liquid claims as government obligations awaiting investment. Scarcely had the offer been announced from Washington when the $300,000,000 of certificates was oversubscribed four times. The longer term 3 per cent bond issue also was oversubscribed, though by a narrow margin which, among other things, may indicate afresh the unreasonable premium now existing on short-term lendings.

The plethora of idle money thus revealed is, of course, due to the timidity of lenders toward investment in enterprise. Lenders would rather take only these small rates and keep their money "safe," which today seems to mean "liquid," than take 4¼ per cent on a high-class bond and trust to what they feel is a dubious future to collect their principal.

It is usual to complain of the tightness of lenders in advancing money for constructive purposes. But at present the lack of demand for funds is as active a factor in business retardation as lack of supply of them. People are too full of fears to depend on money which they must repay at some future date. So they keep away from the lenders. But the lack of free demand has clearly arisen in great part from the antecedent fears of the lenders about parting with their money.

How shall the lead to borrowing confidence be promoted? Clearly, the way to put money into circulation is the same as the way to put goods into circulation—by reducing the price. The spread between public and private interest rates is still too high.

There is a real connection between idle money and idle workers. If the fall in public interest rates to 3 per cent is an omen that a general fall is imminent, then the bridge which now separates borrowers and lenders will be crossed, with beneficent results to economic activity.

Why Britons Pay High Taxes

NO GREAT country in the world today can claim to be free from anxiety about the condition of its public expenditure and revenue. All the governments are faced with the problem of diminishing revenue and an expenditure as great as or greater than ever.

In Great Britain the newly formed three-party Cabinet faces a problem the exceptional gravity of which has been epitomized and even dramatized by the budget which Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just submitted to the House of Commons. When it is proposed, and evidently all but decided, to lay a tax of one-fourth on the income of married men above £150 a year—in a population which already pays the heaviest taxes per capita in the world—the severity of the strain may be visualized.

The Economy Committee, whose report to the Labor Government has been the basis of much of the subsequent financial computation, was concerned mainly with suggestions for drastic cuts in expenditure, such as Mr. Snowden has proposed, to remedy prospective deficits. It was not within the function of the committee, and perhaps not within the immediate concerns of the Chancellor, to examine the causes of the exceptional strain placed on the British taxpayer. Yet to discern those causes is important.

Much attention has rightly been given to the heavy expenditure on unemployment relief. But it is not true that that is the principal cause, though it is an important contributory cause, of Britain's almost unbearable taxation. Though that special expenditure on social services is unquestionably heavy, the main cause of Britain's gigantic tax burden lies elsewhere in the budget.

There is no getting away from the fact that the war debt, and expenses arising out of the war, are the main factors in her heavy expenditure. The services of the national debt, the sinking fund and war pensions, together, amount to one-half of the total annual expenditure by the state. If we ask why it is that other European countries are not faced with a comparable burden, the answer is twofold.

In the first place, Britain had to advance money to her allies during the war, or pledge her credit for them, and the whole of this debt she has forgiven except so much as is needed to satisfy her obligations to the United States. That is to say, three-fourths of the money advanced has never been repaid and never will be repaid.

In the second place, of all the European countries which took part in the war, Great Britain is the only one which has not written off national debt by depreciation of the currency. Germany, through the collapse of her currency, wiped out the whole of her national debt. France, through the fall in the value of the franc, wiped out four-fifths of her debt. But thanks to the maintenance of the value of the pound sterling, holders of British Government securities are today receiving the full original value in interest; and it is that interest which constitutes the heaviest item in the bill presented year by year to the British taxpayer.

Wessex Honors Hardy

ALL England will join in the honor that Wessex has just paid to Thomas Hardy, the more readily because the time has now come when it is possible to get into some sort of perspective Hardy's very considerable achievement. In company with Scott alone amongst the chiefs of English literature, Hardy established a first-class reputation as a worker both in prose and in verse. But here the parallel ends. Scott, chronologically, was a poet first, and a novelist afterward, but it is as a novelist that he is remembered. Hardy devoted the opening part of his career to fiction, but his main achievement, as he himself always recognized, was in the realm of verse.

A few years ago a distinguished professor of literature at one of the English universities suggested that Hardy, because he developed a consistent outlook on human existence in his stories, was the only British novelist worthy of ranking with the continental masters. Not many readers, however, would subscribe to this view today.

His poetry also has not inconsiderable faults. In particular, his verse contains a collection of verbal infelicities and stiff expressions unique in the works of a writer of the front rank. But he is the author of a number of lyrics of the most exquisite beauty, that will doubtless go singing their way down the ages. His "Dynasts," too, though in execution often feeble and disappointing, is, in scale and magnitude of conception, perhaps the most massive and ambitious work undertaken by any English imaginative writer since Milton laid out the gigantic plan of "Paradise Lost." It is on these two branches of his work that Hardy's reputation will most securely rest.

The Plight of Austria

WHEN the Austro-Hungarian Empire was broken up by the peacemakers, critics declared that the little country which had Vienna for capital was economically impossible. Viable was the favorite word—Austria was not viable. It was pointed out that Vienna was a great city built to the proportions of a great country; and with the surrounding country drastically cut down, it had lost its reason for existence.

Hungary, greatly reduced, was separated from Austria. Czechoslovakia was given independence. Italy benefited territorially. Austria became no more than a tiny provincial state.

At first it was inclined to surrender to despair; to make no effort; to accept its fate without resistance. But in 1922 it invoked the intervention of the League of Nations, and with the assistance of its former adversaries was set upon its feet. Reconciled to the new conditions, it set seriously to work to make the best of them. It appeared to have succeeded in large measure when the present international crisis again shook the little state to its foundations.

Once more it has sent out an S O S to the League of Nations. The League, after a study of its economic situation, doubtless will take appropriate measures, but in the meantime Austria is exhorted to cultivate more assiduously the virtue of self-help. Certainly a friendly hand must be extended, and it is now necessary in the interest of Europe as a whole; but nothing could be more undesirable than the habit of falling back on others whenever hard times come. At the best, the task of Austria is not easy; but in the last resort a country can stand only if it determines to stand.

Moreover, the opportunity is again being taken to impose political conditions on Austria. The treaties of Versailles and of Saint-Germain specifically forbid Anschluss, or union with Germany; and in 1922, as a condition of financial help, Austria was obliged to sign a protocol which has just been held by the World Court to forbid a customs union with Germany, at least for a number of years.

The fresh appeal of Austria to the League encounters the probability that France will not participate in the negotiations of a loan for Austria unless the hope for a Zollverein with Germany is more definitely renounced. The League is not an autonomous organization; it depends upon its members, and among its most active members are France, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Thus the discussions at the Council of the League will open in conditions that are excellent for the opponents of so-called pan-Germanism. Yet it can properly be argued that the present plight of Austria proves its nonviability, and the need of its attachment to a larger and more powerful nation. In practice, it would seem that unless Austria is willing to rely on those nations which are against the Anschluss, and lose still further its independence to them, it must make supreme efforts to help itself.

Bonny Bonnets for Men

PROXIMITY of the closed season for men's straw hats is bringing into prominence the possibility of radical departures from the styles of hats worn by the male population. The arrival of the Eugenie hat for women may bestir a vigorous male protest against the traditions which have confined men to no more than slight variations for models adopted in the last century.

These Eugenie hats, some of which bear a close resemblance to the general contour of a one-story bowler of the late nineties, seem to have caught the popular fancy and may be yet somewhat modified for male use. To be sure the true Eugenies must bear a feather of some kind, but men have worn feathers in the past, and why not again? Perhaps the barnyards have been pretty well combed for the decorations which adorn the women's hats, but it is a dull day when an average flock of hens does not discard enough feathers to take care of a good-sized edition of Eugenies.

Men's styles have been neglected. The mere changing of a bow from the side to the rear and varying slightly the width of the brim and the height of the crown are in a way to be challenged. The dinky little pinfeather that has protruded for half an inch or so above the bow is not enough. If women can go back to the days of Empress Eugenie for their styles of headgear, why cannot men go back to the era of Queen Elizabeth? Perhaps we shall yet see men walking down Fifth Avenue dight in the plumes of the Italian Bersaglieri. And perhaps not.

Editorial Notes

If one is inclined to think of Mexico as a nation of soldiers, he will be interested to note that two sons of President Ortiz Rubio, who have just completed short industrial apprenticeships in New York, intend to be, not generals, but a civil engineer and a banker.

The United States, it appears, has $5,000,000,000 in gold, almost half the world's entire supply, locked up in its vaults where much of it is doing just about as much good as the untold wealth in gold that still lies deep in the earth.

Now the vacationists' travel stories of 1930 will get a vacation.

Shall the Treaties Be Revised?

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

GRAVE questions are not lacking in Europe—financial, economic, political—but in the opinion of many people the gravest problem, and indeed the root problem, is that of the revision of treaties.

"All the confusion in Europe," said a keen observer to me, "is due to the discontent caused by the 1919 treaties. Why is the reduction of armaments so difficult? Because those who gained by the treaties do not believe that those who lost by the treaties will permanently accept the present situation. Why is there trade dislocation and unemployment? Because of the financial burdens imposed by the treaties, and the high tariffs designed to exclude enforced payments in the only available form, namely goods. Why is there everywhere social unrest? Because of the abnormal conditions brought about by the treaties. Why is there, despite the multiplication of peace institutions, more fear of war than in 1914? Because agitators can easily persuade suffering peoples that all their woes come from foreign oppression exercised under the treaties."

There may be exaggeration in this opinion. There are other causes, springing directly from the war, and from the example of revolution set by Russia. But there is sufficient accuracy in the analysis to emphasize that Europe must face seriously the question of whether and how the treaties may be modified.

* * *

"The Prussian plebiscite," said the same observer, "failed; yet it should not be overlooked that 10,000,000 voters out of 26,000,000 went on record as careless of the consequences of a desperate adventure. Moreover, the opposition itself is largely in agreement with the aims, though not with the ways and means of the agitators. The whole of Germany is convinced that it was badly treated at Versailles."

It would indeed be hard to find a German who does not think that the Polish Corridor to Danzig should be abolished; who does not think that at least part of Upper Silesia, which now belongs to Poland, should belong to Germany; who does not think that Eupen and Malmédy should not be ceded by Belgium.

Russia claims lands from Poland, and considers that Bessarabia, now Rumanian, was wrongly taken from it. Austria holds southern Tyrol, now Italian, to be Germanic; and moreover it resents the edict of the treaty makers against the attachment of Austria and Germany. Hungary declares Transylvania, now Rumanian, to be Hungarian, and says that Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have been unduly favored at its expense. Bulgaria wants restoration of the Dobrudja from Rumania, and Macedonia from Jugoslavia and Greece. Italy was disappointed in not receiving the Dalmatian coast which went to Jugoslavia and has claims in Africa. Nor is this list anything like complete.

It must not be supposed, of course, that all these claims can be justified. The case of the possessing countries is, in most instances, at least as strong as that of the dispossessed countries. Nevertheless it is certain that some prejudice, ignorance, inexperience, arbitrariness, and favoritism were shown by the treaty makers; and it may be that an impartial reconsideration would reverse some of the decisions of 1919.

Such is, briefly, the political position of Europe. It cannot be said that the disputes have become less acute with the passage of years. On the contrary, as the memory of the war recedes, the losses of the peacemaking rankle. The crises, the miseries, the sufferings, which may have many causes, are attributed to a single cause. And as the defeated grow exasperated, the victors grow suspicious.

The picture would appear to be a gloomy one, but it must be faced. If the differences persist, if no genuine effort is made to compose them, it is useless to cover them with a curtain of oratory. Not long ago it was regarded as bad form to speak of the possibility of the revision of treaties; but today the possibility of such a revision is seriously discussed in unexpected quarters. One of these quarters is the London Times, which has admitted to its columns a conspicuous series of letters for and against revision; and in an editorial has employed a phrase which would seem to denote its recognition of the necessity of certain alterations.

* * *

Treaty revision can be brought about either by pacific means or by war. War, in the past, has been the accepted method. But war is now ruled out as an instrument of national policy. Indeed war, as a method of changing frontiers, was becoming discredited before the Kellogg pact was signed.

It follows that if war is ruled out, the alternative of pacific changes must be accepted. The pledge of peace cannot mean the perpetuation of injustices, if injustices there are. That would be an ironic and altogether unethical interpretation of the outlawing of war. While nations lived under the menace of legitimized warfare, injustices effected under the régime of force always left the hope that they would be rectified under the régime of force. Doubtless this hope was fallacious, for injustice was only shifted from one side to the other. But at least men could console themselves with the belief that their turn would come next.

Now if the pledge of peace means that injustices must exist in perpetuity, there is neither hope nor consolation. Obviously, as the military method disappears, the juridical method must appear. The more emphatic we are in closing the doors to revision under coercion, the more emphatic we should be in opening the doors to revision by peaceful institutions. To deny this is to make a mockery of peace.

The arguments against revision, in so far as they are not cynically based on national interest which disregards justice, may be summed up in the proposition that if once the floodgates are opened chaos will come. If any country gives way on any point, then every country will demand that every other country shall give way on every other point; and if there is refusal, then we are thrown back on the alternative of war. This argument seems to me nonsensical. Nobody is asked to give way under pressure, but only in accord with the definite judgment of a competent court of appeal. Nobody is asked to believe that all claims are just; all that is asked is that, when it appears desirable, claims shall be impartially examined, and that both sides will accept the decision unreservedly.

The idea of a revision of treaties is by no means revolutionary. It is the logical outcome of the modern conception that no country can live for itself alone, but only in relation to its neighbors—that all nations should submit to international judgments.

The matter, however, is not one for argument, since the treaties, signed by all the parties, in that section which is known as the Covenant of the League of Nations, specifically provide for their own revision. To refuse revision is to revise this commanding clause out of the treaties. To admit the possibility of revision is to adhere to the terms of the treaties.

The question is posed; sooner or later it will have to be answered.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Plea for Stable Money

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The present depression and the world-wide destruction of the values of property as measured in terms of gold is the natural result of attempting to transact the business of the world on the single standard of gold. Everyone who will look at the question fairly and intelligently must admit that a decreasing money supply causes a fall in prices and increases the burden of debts, and therein lies the tragedy, and that is what is happening today and is the cause of our economic troubles.

I would like to point out what has happened to prices under conditions of changing money supplies. The following table is from Angell on Money, page 364:

CHANGES IN COMMODITY PRICES

A—1821-5 to 1846-50 commodity prices fell 25 per cent
B—1846-50 to 1871-5 commodity prices rose 30 per cent
C—1871-5 to 1894-8 commodity prices fell 40 per cent
D—1894-8 to 1909-13 commodity prices rose 30 per cent
E—1926-31 to May 1, 1931, commodity prices fell 27 per cent
(Monitor, May 5, 1931)

Period A (falling prices) lasted from the demonetization of silver by England until the California and Australian gold discoveries.

Period B (rising prices) lasted from said gold discoveries until the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States and the Latin Union.

Period C (falling prices) lasted from this demonetization of silver until the gold production of Cripple Creek, Klondike, South Africa and the cyanide process of treating gold-bearing ores of low gold content.

Period D (rising prices) lasted from the gold discoveries of the nineties until the World War, when conditions became abnormal.

Period E (falling prices) began the year that India with her 400,000,000 people was placed on a gold basis.

Why is it that the rise and fall of prices corresponds to the ebb and flow of supplies of gold? The answer is that money, like everything else, is subject to the law of supply and demand. When money becomes scarce, its value, or purchasing power, rises and we have a "dear" dollar and an increased burden of indebtedness, and that is where the world is today. It is no answer to say that we have more money in the banks than ever. That condition merely proves my contention. Money is becoming dearer every day and property of all kinds is becoming cheaper; therefore owners of money naturally keep their money in hand rather than invest it in property.

And what does a price fall of 27 per cent mean to a person in debt? It means that he will have to sacrifice 36.1 per cent more of his property to pay a given amount of indebtedness than would have been required before the fall of prices. This means ruin to the debtor, and it also means that he ceases to be a buyer of anything but the necessaries of life, and as little of those as possible. It means the buying of fewer clothes, hats, shoes, radios, automobiles, etc., etc., and this means that millions of men are thrown out of employment.

In your editorial of May 1, 1931, you said:

> The war debts were contracted at more than double the prices that prevail today. Those commercial debts which were made eighteen months ago have had 25 per cent added to the burden of paying them

You then go on to say that justice requires a rearrangement of those debts. What I want to ask is why that same justice should not be meted out to our own citizens? To scale or reduce the written amount of our mass of debts is impossible, but the same result can be attained by restoring the value of the dollar to the same value, i.e., the same purchasing power that it had when the indebtedness was created.

The remedy I conceive to be such an expansion of our money as will check the falling prices and bring them back to the level of say two years ago. The expansion should, in my opinion, be produced by the coinage of silver, and demand should forthwith be made on the President to call upon Congress to expand the currency to offset the placing of India on a gold basis, and offset the world's diminishing gold supply. President Cleveland called a Congress into extra session to contract the currency (thereby causing the severe price fall of 1894-7) and Mr. Hoover should call a special session to expand the currency and restore prices to the level which existed when the present decline began.

I contend that the only "honest" dollar is a stable dollar, the purchasing and debt-paying power of which remains as constant and invariable as possible. I say that when the currency is expanded the dollar is not an honest dollar because it robs the creditor, and when the currency is contracted the dollar is not an honest one because it robs the debtor. But the injustice of the dearer dollar is greater than the injustice of a cheaper dollar because, while injustice is done in either case, the injury from a cheapened dollar is vastly less since the cheapened dollar means rising prices and prosperity, which helps everyone, debtor and creditor alike, while the dearer dollar has the opposite effect, such as we are now experiencing.

France has protected her citizens from the injustice of requiring debts to be paid in appreciated francs by lowering the value of the franc to about 25 per cent of its former value, and her post-war prosperity has been the wonder and envy of the world. England stabilized her pound after the war at its old value, $4.86, and her price level is now 10 per cent below that of 1913, and still falling, and she finds that the burden of her indebtedness, both public and private, has been enormously increased by making money scarcer and dearer, and her reward has been declining trade and widespread impoverishment.

Much is being said about the necessity of keeping wages high so as to preserve the purchasing power of labor, but I consider it to be much more important to preserve the purchasing power of the producers, particularly the farmers, than labor's purchasing power because the farmer is not only a buyer of the same things as a laborer but he always buys both material and labor for his farm operations. The farmer's purchasing power has been all but destroyed by the fall in the prices of his products, and the remedy is to search for the cause of that fall and restore prices to the level existing when this depression began.

Our present condition didn't just happen. There was a cause for it. Cause after cause has been suggested and, after examination, one by one the causes have failed to stand the test of discussion. Why not listen to what the economists tell us? Why not use common sense? In the past we tried contraction, and disaster followed. Then as a gift from nature, and against the wishes of our "best minds," the currency was expanded by the gold discoveries of the nineties. Expansion was forced upon us and prosperity immediately followed. Are there no lessons to be drawn from these events?

Why would it not be fair to expand the currency to an extent necessary to raise commodity prices to the level of two years ago and thus reduce the purchasing power of the dollar from its present value of 139.4 to the 1926 value of 100, to the end that debtors will not be obliged to pay their creditors a dollar of greater purchasing power than the dollar they borrowed?

Los Angeles, Calif. WILL J. THAYER.

Liberty Defined

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial appearing in the Monitor of June 29 is expressed a need for "a correct and generally acceptable definition of personal liberty." I suggest the following:

Liberty is freedom wedded to responsibility. Liberty divorced from responsibility is license and ultimates in the severest forms of bondage. GEORGE A. FOSTER.

Ashburton, New Zealand.